The Spirit of Yamato Is Harder Than Iron or Steel

Nippon Times

Annihilate the Oppressors Of Asia

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3 MORE ENEMY VESSELS SUNK BY SUBMARINES IN S.W. PACIFIC; NAVAL EAGLES DOWN 21 PLANES

MOBILIZATION AND EXPANSION PLANS ADOPTED

Supplementary to Material And Transit Mobilization Programs of April 30

TO UP FIGHTING POWER

Each Scheme Is Closely Coordinated; Suzuki Issues Statement

The Cabinet at its regular meeting Monday approved three more plans for the strengthening of the nation's fighting power submitted by the Planning Board. They are: (1) the 1943 industrial productivity expansion plan; (2) the 1943 electric power mobilization plan and (3) the plan for the enforcement of national mobilization. The ordinances implementing these plans are to be shortly promulgated.

These are supplementary to the two plans adopted by the Cabinet on April 30 on (1) 1943 material mobilization and (2) transit mobilization.

Plans Coordinated

In the statement of Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, president of the Planning Board, published by the Board of Information at 4 p.m. Monday, it was said that the various national plans envisaged for the current year will revolve about the material mobilization plan and each plan is to be organically coordinated with the others for the prosecution of the war. The plans for this year have been formulated earlier than those for last year, for the productivity expansion plan was established last year on May 8, the national mobilization plan on May 26 and the electric power mobilization plan on July 12.

Lieutenant-General Suzuki's statement was prefaced as follows:

"The industrial productivity expansion plan was formulated by the Planning Board in close contact with the Ministries concerned and especially with the Army and Navy. The draft was submitted to the Cabinet which formally approved it today.

"The productivity expansion naturally is most closely related to the material mobilization plan and as they together constitute a key to decisive victory in the War of Greater East Asia, they are especially connected with the strengthening of the land and sea transit capacities of the nation."

Center on Iron Steel

According to the plan, the expansion plan will center on iron and steel, coal, light metals, shipping and aircraft and the related industries. Land and sea transit facilities, including ships and rolling stock, will be epochally increased, while appropriate economies in sea transportation will be effected in accordance with local circumstances.

In regard to materials urgently needed but difficult to supply at home, such materials are to be secured throughout the Greater East Asia area by tapping the undeveloped resources and increasing production. Invention and initiative among the people are to be encouraged so that difficulties in the way may be successfully overcome.

The 1943 electric power mobilization plan will be characterized by a further emphasis on increased supply to the war industry, especially to aircraft plants, dockyards and staple food producing facilities. Priorities in the power supply are also to be accorded those industries which are important for production boost and transportation.

The power distribution plan is to be divided into four periods, a plan being drafted for each quarter. For instance, power is to be supplied at the maximum rate between April and June when water is abundant and in this period the production of the more vital materials is to be allocated.

Development of Labor Power

The 1943 national mobilization enforcement plan is aimed at the maximum development of labor power. The occupations and scope of required men will, on the whole, be about the same as for last year.

The supply of labor to the vital industries will be given further priorities, especially in the transit field. Employment of males for secretarial and other light work in which women may be substituted is to be prohibited or restricted so that the supply of male labor to where it is vitally needed may be increased. Schools which are considered not of urgent necessity are to be rationalized so that national requisition

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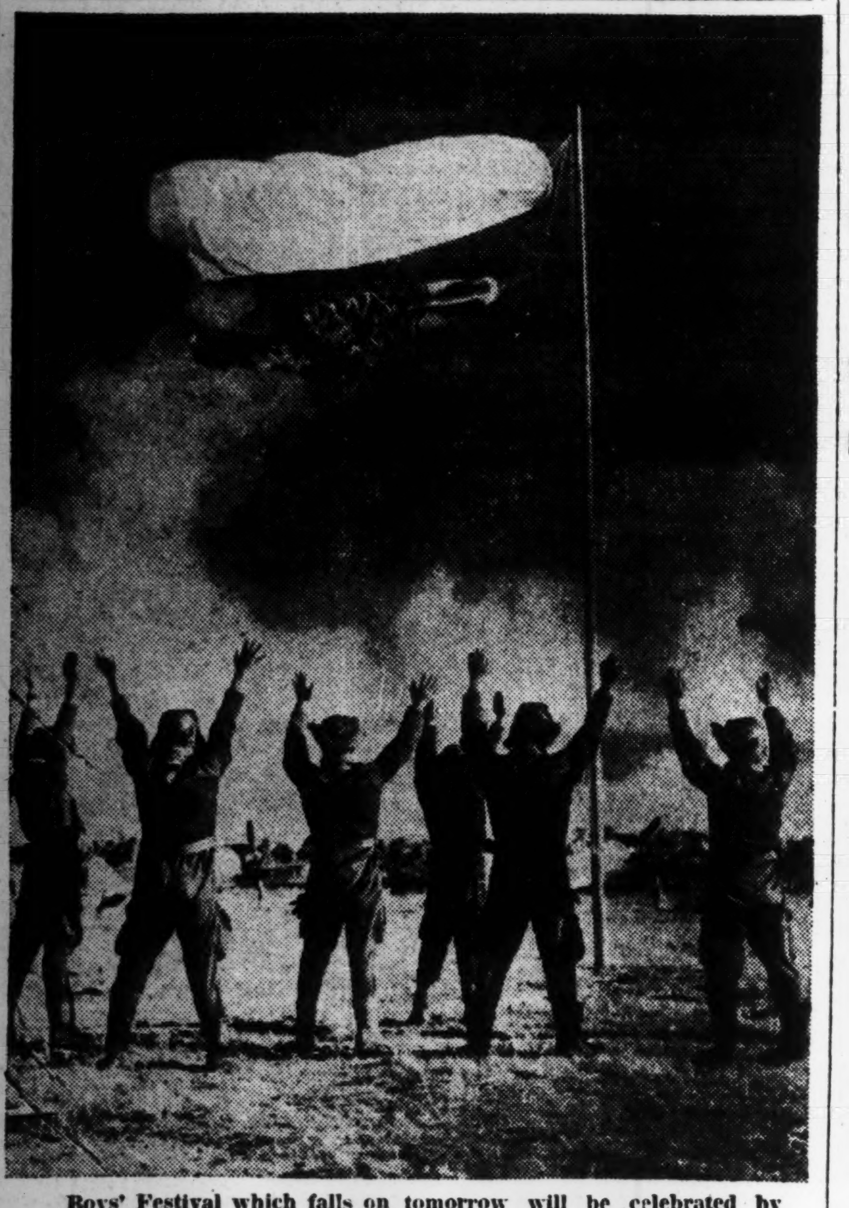
Boys' Festival at Front



Boys' Festival which falls on tomorrow will be celebrated by officers and men of the Imperial Forces on all fighting fronts. The photo shows members of a Naval Air Unit at an undisclosed base in the South Pacific cheering after they had hoisted aloft a cloth carp—symbolic of the day—below the wind indicator. The carp, incidentally, was made by the fliers themselves.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

NAVY OF U.S. FEARS U-BOAT ACTIVITIES

Knox Warns Reich Submarines May Intensify Battle of Atlantic Any Moment

Secretary of the Navy of the United States Colonel Frank Knox, at a recent press conference, again warned that German U-boats may possibly intensify their activities, it was reported by Domei from Buenos Aires on Sunday.

"The sinking of anti-Axis shipping by German submarines in Atlantic waters has waned of late," Knox is quoted to have stated, "but as the activities of undersea craft are liable to sudden changes, it is quite possible that they will be intensified at any moment.

"However," Knox said optimistically, "more ships than those sunk are being built in the United States alone, while the construction of aircraft-carriers in the United States is going on more rapidly than scheduled and is in a satisfactory condition."

It may be recalled in this connection that Secretary Knox some time ago reluctantly admitted that the shipping losses suffered by the anti-Axis nations during the year 1942 reached the astounding total of 12,000,000 tons.

MACASSAR FACTORIES OPEN

Enterprises to Make Food Seasonings Start Operation

Domei

MACASSAR, April 29.—Various local enterprises, including plants for the manufacture of food seasonings, started operation here today on Tenchosetsu.

The cornerstones were also laid today for a refrigeration plant, cement and match factories.

The Japanese authorities made special distribution today on Tenchosetsu of soap, lamp-oil and other necessities among the inhabitants in the southern Celebes.

Join Throne Aid Association

Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister, and Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, have decided to become members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, it was learned.

Meanwhile, the appointment of Michio Yuzawa, former Home Minister, as member of the House of Peers, increases the number of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association members in the House of Peers to 353, while the members of the Association in the House of Representatives total 261.

FOE'S AIR STRENGTH IN PACIFIC WEAKENS

Lieutenant-General Kenney Laments Feebleness of American Forces

Lieutenant-General George C. Kenney, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis air force in the Southwestern Pacific, who returned to his post in Melbourne recently after a brief sojourn to Washington for the purpose of recruiting more men for his forces, voiced dismay upon discovering the feeble remains of the anti-Axis air force due to the severe attacks staged by the Japanese Forces, according to a Domei report from Buenos Aires on Saturday, in relaying a wire from Melbourne.

Kenney lamented that the anti-Axis air force in the Southwestern Pacific is now numerically inferior to the Japanese Air Force in this area, since it is extremely difficult for the anti-Axis air units to replace their lost planes.

Kenney's statement attests that his mission to the American capital has been a complete failure, sufficient aid not yet being supplied to ease the plight of the anti-Axis forces in Australia and Southwestern Pacific.

Iowa in Service

The new battleship Iowa, 45,000 tons, of the United States navy is now in active service according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Sunday.

The aircraft carrier Coral Sea, which is being constructed to be used in convoy duty, was launched on Sunday, the same dispatch added.

CHINESE CONVICTS PLEDGE

Freed Prisoners in P.I. Vow Allegiance to Nippon Army

Domei

MANILA, May 3.—Representing the 77 Chinese ex-convicts who were recently granted amnesty on the occasion of Tenchosetsu on April 29, 15 Chinese ex-convicts called on the headquarters of the Japanese Military Administration this morning to express their gratitude for the magnanimous treatment accorded them and pledged their allegiance to the Japanese Military Administration.

Included among the callers were Lin Chi-tai former chairman of the Philippines Anti-Japanese Chinese Society, and Li Shih-chieh, member of the standing committee of the society. It is recalled that these Chinese were convicted for violation of military law.

MINERS ASKED BY ROOSEVELT TO END STRIKE

Double-Faced Policy of Threat And Cajolery Used in Radio Appeal

SERIOUS CRISIS ADMITTED

Prepared to Use Force Against Pickets; President Blames Union for Dispute

The actual enforcement of the strike of 450,000 soft coal miners in the United States has been postponed for 15 days. The Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers unanimously agreed on Monday night to restore all mines then closed due to the walk-out by miners for a period of 15 days beginning Tuesday, during which time negotiations would be conducted with the government to reach an agreement with the operators on a new contract, according to a Domei report from Buenos Aires. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, was quoted to have issued the same night a formal statement urging the 450,000 miners to resume work and to cooperate with the government.

President Roosevelt in his radio appeal to the American people, especially to coal miners, Sunday night, used threats and cajolery in a trembling voice entirely different from the confident tone usual in his "fireside" chats, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires dated May 2.

Roosevelt's speech lasted for about 20 minutes from 10 p.m. on May 2. Pointing out that the various labor unions in America on the outbreak of the war had promised to refrain from resorting to strikes, he said that if the mine workers persist in their refusal to go back to work he was prepared to use armed force against the "pickets."

"If protection is needed by those patriotic miners wishing to go back to work, I will give them complete and adequate protection and if troops are needed for the protection of miners, they will be used," Roosevelt said.

Facing Serious Crisis

Addressing "the people of America, especially those of you citizens who are coal miners," Roosevelt declared that the United States was facing a serious crisis. The fate of the American nation hinges on the outcome of this war. The United States has moved only after years of preparations. It is concentrating everything it has, its youth and its vast resources on the prosecution of the war, he said.

Roosevelt said he had just returned from a week's tour of the country, during which he saw how Americans were being trained and were producing munitions. In all

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MORE BRITISH SHIPS SUNK BY LUFTWAFFE

German Bombers Achieve Success in Attack on Convoy Off North African Coast

(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, May 2.—Another great success was achieved by the German air force when bombers and torpedo-planes of the Luftwaffe attacked a British convoy off the North African coast, as mentioned in today's war bulletin, and sank several vessels and damaged a number of medium size freighters.

The enemy convoy had been discovered and watched by German long-distance reconnaissance planes, and shortly before 8 p.m. on Saturday, German bomber formations approached the convoy near Benghazi and engaged in heavy aerial combats with the escorting British fighters before attacking the ships. Flying at low altitude the German bombers went for the largest targets.

An enemy 6,000-ton freighter was hit and a huge pillar of fire and smoke confirmed the effect. Several freighters of medium size were also hit. A direct bomb hit amidships wreaked havoc on a freighter of about 6,000 tons. Three aerial torpedoes were dropped by other German units, hitting a 10,000-ton passenger vessel which stopped immediately and started to burn. The ship is certain to have gone down. Another freighter of 7,000 tons is unlikely to have reached port since it was hit by an air torpedo and was seen sinking rapidly. Only one of the German machines failed to return.

In course of the successful defensive battle waged by Axis troops in Tunisia, the Anglo-American forces lost altogether 1,600 men who were made prisoners, 377 tanks and armored vehicles, 45 guns and more than 100 motorized vehicles in the time between April 16 and April 30.

Jaiyanama Moves Residence

The residence of the Thai Ambassador to Japan, Nai Direck Jaiyanama, has been moved from 861 Komaba-machi, Meguro-ku, to 418 Nakamaru, Kamiosaki, Shinagawa-ku, according to an announcement made by C. Samitawet of the local Thai Embassy. The telephone number is Osaki 3785. The Chancellery of the Thai Embassy still remains at the old quarters.

Yoshizawa, Decoux Confer

Domei

HANOI, May 1.—Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China Kenkichi Yoshizawa, called on Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux at noon today and conferred with the latter.

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, May 4, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Bold Administrative Measures

NIPPON SANGYO—The adoption by the Cabinet of the productivity expansion, national mobilization and electric power mobilization plans Monday has completed the bulk of the plans for 1943 centering on the material mobilization plan. The productivity expansion plan is important for the success of the material mobilization plan since the supply power depends largely on increased productivity. It is, therefore, of the same order of plan as the bold administrative measures adopted for the mobilization of transit capacity. The specially new points of the plans for 1943 are that a definite policy has been set for the development of resources in the Southern Regions in regard to vital materials difficult to supply at home and that wooden ships, nitric acid and organic compounds are to be produced in increased quantities on a planned basis.

All these plans are necessary and appropriate and the Government may be regarded as prepared to take quick and resolute steps to remove all impediments in the way of the necessary changes in the foundations of industry and other impediments to the expansion of industrial productivity.

It is now felt more strongly that the national mobilization plan has jumped from the so-called labor mobilization to one whose characteristics are more clearly those of national mobilization, and the plan is solid in its policy to have the nation bring to bear its total powers. It is said that it is the policy to take legal and administrative measures to expand the source of labor supply by having women take over as much as possible office work, those required as public employers and other light work; to establish and expand labor service organizations; and to prohibit or limit the employment of men in positions wherein women are suitable. These steps are in keeping with the situation where the number of personnel needed for increased production is reaching an enormous figure.

The expansion of labor service organizations and the mobilization of women are of course necessary but the efficiency of these types of workers has a certain limit. It will be necessary in their management to place suitable material at suitable positions. At the same time

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Navy Press Reporter Tells Of Terrible Milne Bay Raid

Scribe Was Eye-Witness of Actual Bombing; His Plane Was Involved in Fighting in Which 54 Enemy Planes Were Destroyed and Several Ships Sunk

By TOKICHI HINO
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, May 3.—There is no interruption in the air mopping-up operations our Naval Air Units are conducting in the South Pacific area. On April 14 our naval airmen made a surprise attack on Milne Bay at the eastern extremity of New Guinea although it was broad daylight.

In this action our airmen dropped heavy bombs on groups of transports in the port of Rabi and on the eastern air-field, and achieved results which included several large-size transports sunk, seven others which were set afire and eventually went down, several small war vessels severely damaged, 44 planes shot down, and more than 10 others damaged on the ground, and military establishments set ablaze at five places.

On the day of the attack the writer of this dispatch, along with Mr. Sumino, of the Photographic Corps, and Mr. Asai, of the Film Corps, departed for the port of Rabi on board an attack plane.

Havoc to Transports

On the transports in the port our attack planes which are in their element when attacking warships and transports swooped down and played havoc with them.

The group of bombers among which was the plane occupied by us carried out a forced attack on the eastern air-field, and caused heavy damage to it.

As they were attacking the field, they were met by enemy planes, which they made short work of. The operations of our Navy Air Units began with the attack on Oro Bay on March 28.

On April 1 they made the attack on Russell Island, an action which was designed to be the end of a large group of enemy fighter planes.

April 7 saw our navy airmen raiding the Lunga harbor and the port of Tulagi and inflicting heavy damage on large groups of enemy transports. On April 12 Port Moresby received the hostile attention of our navy airmen. That port was damaged in a forced attack which was the beginning of a series of positive offensive actions by our airmen.

The attack on the port of Rabi was but of this series of positive offensive actions.

What follows is a story of the circumstances of the attack of our naval airmen on the port of Rabi as I wrote it down in our plane from which I saw the action.

Story Revealed

At a certain hour of the morning we, of the Navy Press Corps with the airmen who were going to make the attack on the port of Rabi, hastened to the air-field along a road which was dark.

We found all the ground men of the field already astir. They were feeling for the motors of the planes with their hands and seeing whether the engines were in order. They were wearing very grave faces. They were cognizant of the fact that the way they were doing their things would have much to do with the success or otherwise of the operation our airmen were about to embark upon.

Set In Motion

Presently the most modern and powerful attack planes were set in motion at the same time. The spacious air-field was full of their humming. We were given flying outfits into which we quickly changed.

The officer who was to direct the attack made arrangements for our accommodation. Presently I was on board one of the planes in the formation in which they were to visit the port of Rabi.

The plane occupied by the commanding officer was the first to take off. The plane occupied by me followed. When all the planes were up, they got into formation. The next moment a large formation of fighters and bombers was heading for the port of Rabi.

From my plane I looked out. To the right and to the left there were planes. I looked back, and the air field we had left was dimly visible. Before us were clouds. When we dashed through them we were flying over an endless expanse of water.

At a certain hour I caught a glimpse of the X X coral island. By this time we were ready for instant action. Presently land came within view of us.

It was the East Peninsula at the eastern extremity of New Guinea. Over the peninsula we would find ourselves over the Bay of Milne.

We were drawing near to the enemy. The planes sharply went higher. It was very cold. High above there we were shivering although we were directly over the equator.

In a certain number of minutes we would be over Milne Bay. I looked down, and saw the mouth of the Bay just below us.

Order to Attack

A silence fell upon us.

Then the commanding officer gave the order "Charge. All of you."

There were piers at two places in the interior of the bay.

Alongside the piers were 10 large-size transports, one destroyer, and five or six smaller warships. As we approached, these vessels began to move up and down in the bay.

Several enemy fighter planes showed before us to the right. Presently the anti-aircraft batteries on both sides of the bay were in action.

Many things flashed across my mind. I had a strong conviction that my luck would hold out. I saw our planes making a sharp descent.

Transport Set Ablaze

The next moment our attack planes were making a dash for a group of transports. Some of them attacked a 8,000 ton-class transport alongside a pier and set it ablaze. Near the ship was visible the hull of a ship which had been sunk by our Navy airmen in one of the attacks on the place in January of this year.

Enemy fighters passed before us with great speed. Our bombers, however, avoided the enemy planes through crafty maneuvering. Then, my body floated in the air, and my head bumped against the ceiling. Boxes and articles fell from the shelf and sheets of paper scattered here and there in the terribly rocking aircraft.

Going through these difficulties, the plane succeeded in reaching the sky over the airfield, where the enemy greeted us with screens of anti-aircraft gunfire. About 50 meters before our plane, a shell exploded but our plane suffered no damage. Numerous anti-aircraft shells exploded successively, leaving balls of white smoke in the air.

Release Deadly Missiles

Defying the screens of gunfire, the bomber squadron, following the commander's plane, released deadly missiles, which fell on to the airfield in a beautiful array. Now, balls of smoke began to rise in the airfield. As we glanced down from above, they seemed like small balls of cotton scattered over a miniature garden. A big fire was seen breaking out around the fuel depots where the bombs had been concentrated.

The bombing raid was over at a certain hour. The raiders started on their return flight. Then we saw our fighters shooting down enemy planes, which fell one after another, severely damaged. There was one Curtiss P-38, half-broken. I thought it must have collided with its comrade machine in the air.

Presently, two planes began to fall off from our formation, gradually losing altitude. One of them began to emit smoke and descended under the clouds, as though to commit self-blasting. The other one, too, lagged from the formation.

Then, two fighters turned their course and attached themselves

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Port Darwin Raid on May 2 Announced by Imperial Headquarters

FOE ADMITS LOSSES

Tanker, Transport and Freighter Bagged by Our Indomitable Undersea Warships

The sinking of three more enemy vessels in the Southwestern Pacific waters late in April by the indomitable submarines of the Imperial Navy was announced by the Imperial Headquarters in a communique issued at 4 p.m. on Monday.

Imperial Navy Air Units swooped down on Port Darwin on May 2 and inflicted heavy damages on the enemy military establishments there, besides shooting down 21 enemy fighter planes without suffering any damage on their side, it was announced in the same communique.

It will be recalled that an announcement of the Imperial Headquarters last Saturday afternoon revealed that the Japanese submarines operating in the Southwestern Pacific sank in the latter part of April two enemy transports.

Monday's communique follows:

"1. Submarines of the Imperial Navy sank one oil tanker (12,000-ton class) in the Southwestern Pacific late in April, and since May 1, realized the following additional results.

"Sank one transport (12,000-ton class) and one freighter (8,000-ton class).

"Imperial Navy Air Units raiding Port Darwin on May 2, inflicted heavy damages on the enemy military establishments and in addition, shot down 21 enemy fighter planes. No damage was suffered on our side."

Enemy Admits Raid

Port Darwin, key base of the anti-Axis forces in Australia, was subjected to a devastating raid of the Imperial Air Forces on Sunday, suffering extremely heavy damages, it was announced by the anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei which quoted a wire from Melbourne.

General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific, admitted the heavy damages suffered in the raid made on Port Darwin and declared that exceedingly large losses were suffered in the aerial combats, the same dispatch added.

AMERICANS HIT HARD BY MATERIAL DEARTH

General Public Thrown Into Depth of Misery

The sumptuous Americans are suffering untold inconveniences in their daily lives due to the drastic reduction in the production of daily necessities in order to increase wartime productions, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Sunday.

Immediately after the outbreak of the current war, the production of military and civil supplies were placed on a 50-50 basis, but recently the production of military supplies was raised to 60 per cent. There are still strong possibilities that the production of daily necessities will be subjected to succeeding curtailments.

The American food problem is seriously affected by the reduction in the production of farm implements. Together with the drafting of young farm workers for military services, the output of agricultural products has registered a drastic slump, further intensifying America's already grave food shortage.

Pressed by the growing discontent of American housewives on one side, and prodded by the necessity of increasing the production of munitions on the other, Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the National War Production Board is in an awkward dilemma, caught between the 'devil and the deep sea.'

U.S. GOING ALL OUT TO BUILD CARRIERS

Eleven Aircraft Carriers Built Up to April; 30 More Now Under Construction

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

In view of the bitter experience it has suffered since the beginning of the war, the American navy is working feverishly to set up land bases and increase and strengthen its land-based aircraft, and, at the same time, stresses the importance of aircraft carriers and is literally building them with frenzy.

In April, it is reported that the U.S. Navy launched the 25,000-ton Intrepid, the Cabot, originally intended to be a 10,000-ton cruiser, and the Arazon Bay, a small aircraft carrier to be used in convoying merchantmen. This indicates with what great effort the American navy is working to build up its aircraft carrier fleet, which it regards as the most important of sea fighting power and with which it hopes to gain control of the Pacific.

The fact that America is making use of its vast productive powers and is actualizing steadily its enormous warship-building plan is something which must be looked upon as important.

Eleven Aircraft Carriers

In March the American Navy announced that since the beginning of the war four aircraft carriers had been built and that five aircraft carriers at first planned as cruisers had been launched. Adding to that list those recently announced as built, the total up till the end of April becomes five standard aircraft carriers and six aircraft carriers rebuilt from cruisers; a total of 11 fighting aircraft carriers.

The names of these new aircraft carriers, according to the Argentine naval commentator Navaris are:

Standard Aircraft Carriers: Essex, Lexington II (formerly Cabot), Yorktown II (formerly Bonhomme Richard), Bunker Hill, Intrepid.

Aircraft Carriers Rebuilt from Cruisers: Independence, Princetown, Perowood, Quepence, Monterey, Cabot.

Of the above the Essex and the Indepedence are regarded to have already been put into service, the Lexington II and Bunker Hill to be ready soon, and the rest to join the fleet sometime during the latter part of this year.

In the days before the war the American navy had seven aircraft carriers but most of them were sunk by our navy. However, by the end of this year the abovementioned 11 new aircraft carriers will enter service and adding to this list the several converted carriers, now active in the Pacific, and the remaining carriers, the total of American carriers active by that time, excluding convoy carriers and those used only for aircraft transportation, will be twice what it was before the beginning of the war.

In addition to the abovementioned 11 carriers, there are those planned before the war by the third Vinson plan and the Stark plan and others. They are the 25,000-ton class Cairsarge, Franklin, Hancock, Randolf, Oriskany, and Ticonderoga. Further a 8,300,000,000 dollar plan for 1,900,000 tons of new warships passed congress, pushed by the staggering defeats suffered by America in the War of Greater East Asia.

Of the total tonnage of the new plan 500,000 tons were for aircraft carriers. Considering that the average for the new carriers is 25,000 tons, it will become evident that America aims at building 20 of them, and indications are that some of them are already being built.

30 Craft Under Construction

Thus the number of aircraft carriers now under construction, under the third Vinson plan, the Stark plan, and the 1,900,000 ton plan, including those regarded as completable within this year, and counting only standard aircraft carriers, reaches almost 30. These plans are scheduled to be completed in 1945, and in view of the present state of progress it will be safe to consider that they will be completed according to schedule.

The types of aircraft carriers planned by the U.S. Navy apparently includes four the standard aircraft carrier, the carrier converted from a cruiser, the carrier converted from a merchantman, and the secondary carrier to be used to convoy transports. The American navy announced last August that seven of its cruisers being constructed at that time would be converted into aircraft carriers, and six of them have already been launched.

These naturally will serve in the first line as fighting aircraft carriers. Of the carriers converted from merchantmen there are several 35,000 ton vessels already converted before the war. The enemy is propagandizing that these converted merchantmen carriers are operating in the Pacific with a quality not inferior to that of standard carriers, and that there are several dozens already rebuilt or being rebuilt. It is regarded that a part of them will be used for battle duty and that the rest will be used to transport aircraft.

Among the carriers to which attention is drawn by the enemy's noisy propaganda is the secondary aircraft carriers to be used for convoy duty. It is regarded that these carriers will be used both for convoy duty and for carrying planes.

Observers say that, although of small size, these carriers are equipped with a flight deck and catapults, that patrol and fighter planes can take off and land from and on their decks and that they can be used in another capacity to transport planes. These are probably the type of craft Knox meant when he declared in the latter part of March, "More than ten secondary aircraft carriers have recently been built, and 12 more are being built or being converted."

Most of them are being built or rebuilt at the Kaiser Docks, and Henry Kaiser, the president of that company recently boasted, "By the end of this year we will be able to build six of these vessels per month." Among those built at these docks are the Platon and the Arazon Bay.

The strategic position the aircraft carrier holds in sea warfare became established as absolute in the War of Greater East Asia and this caused the American Navy to switch to the policy giving precedence to the building of aircraft carriers. Since that time, although there was some argument over the superiority of land bases versus aircraft carriers, it is clear from the above that the American navy's stress on aircraft carriers remained unshaken and that it is driving forward for the mass production of carriers.

With the progress in the war, the role of the aircraft carriers is now becoming absolute; not only are they regarded as the main strength of the battle fleets but new missions have been opened for them, missions in which they will convoy transports and transport aircraft.

They Surrendered to Nippon's Might

An increasing number of troops under the Chungking regime are realizing the futility of resisting the Japanese Forces which are fast clearing up all hostile elements against peace on the Continent. The picture shows part of the 2,000 troopers of the newly formed 5th Army who were taken prisoner by the Japanese.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

Mobilization And Expansion Plans Adopted

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may be strengthened. The men to be requisitioned for service in the southern regions are to be limited, on the whole, to leaders and technicians.'

Highlights of Expansion Program

This fiscal year's production expansion program is highlighted as follows:

1. Concentration will be made on the five key industries, namely, iron and steel, coal, light metal, shipping and aircraft. The increase and strengthening of industries connected with these key industries also will be realized.

2. Since the transportation capacity must be firmly secured to utilize the abundant resources in Greater East Asia, efforts will be made to strengthen all transportation facilities on land and sea.

3. As regards military resources which are urgently demanded but are poorly supplied, strenuous efforts will be done to search and develop them and on discovery these will be developed fully.

4. Existing resources will be utilized to the utmost limit.

5. In view of the prevailing situation, wooden ships, nitric acid and organic and synthetic articles will be added to the list of urgent materials, thereby increasing their production.

6. Calcium cyanimide will be included in the planned industrial list to expect the production increase of main foodstuffs.

Cosmetic Industry Converted

DRESDEN.—Dresden's cosmetic industry has been converted to the production of medicines. Instead of tooth paste, iodine is to be produced in future from home raw materials.

650 Filipinos Enter Japanese School To Study 4 Months

Domei

MANILA, May 3.—The third matriculation ceremony of the Japanese Language School supervised by the Japanese Military Administration' Liaison Office was held this morning at the Metropolitan Theater here in the presence of Japanese as well as Philippine dignitaries including the proxy of the Japanese Chief Administrator and Artemio Ricarte, Commissioner of Education and Welfare. The newly-enrolled native students numbering 650 who were selected from among over 1,000 applicants will be taught the Japanese language, Japanese etiquette and things Japanese for a period of four months, it was learned.

Navy Reporter Tells Of Milne Bay Raid

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closely to the lagging bombers to protect them. As all of us felt assured, a metalic sound was heard and the machine-gunner prostrated himself, helpless. He seemed to have been shot on his left shoulder. his pilot's uniform was seen soaked with blood.

One of the members of the crew rushed to the wounded soldier and, as the enemy plane flew near then, began to fire the machine-gun. The wounded machine-gunner was writhing in agony. I unbound myself from the band and rushed to the wounded man. He had been shot in his left upper arm and was gripping the injured part.

The enemy raiders left us; the aerial combats were over. The members of the crew took lunch in turn. All of them had been soaked with blood, as they continued to attend to the wounded till the squadron reached the base.

The plane which had left the formation managed to come back. It had received machine-gun shots and shrapnels of anti-aircraft shells at more than 50 places. All the comrades-in-arms greeted its safe return. The commander was in tears as he extended words of congratulation on the almost mysterious return of the half-wrecked bomber.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

restrictions placed on the movements of factory workers should be strengthened, in order to increase the number of workers with superior skill.

With regard to the mobilization of electricity, it is planned to secure supplies of electricity for the more important of industries. It is also arranged for efforts to be concentrated on getting the greatest possible output of important materials during the months when there is plenty of water power.

As for the question of increasing the supplies of electricity, an approach to it is to be made by enforcing with vigor the wartime measures for the construction of power-generating equipment and for the intensive utilization of existing power plants. These measures are already in effect, and it is to be hoped that redoubled efforts will be made to obtain full results out of them.

In this connection the important thing to be noted is the relationship between the development of power resources and industry. Hitherto it has been customary for the development of power resources to precede the development of industry. This is an arrangement which will be good when the times are normal. In times like the present, it is an emergency one requiring us to get as much important materials as possible in the shortest possible time. We must see that power resources are so developed as to make an immediate contribution to the increased output of key materials.

NAVIGATION SCHOOL OPENS

Entrance Ceremony Held at Shimizu Before 300 Notables

The first inauguration ceremony of the Higher Merchantile Marine School at Shimizu was held on Friday with more than 300 notables attending, stated Domei.

Among those attending were Vice-Minister of Communications Sakae Teshima, Chief of the Education Bureau of the Navy Ministry, Rear-Admiral Shikazo Yano, who attended the ceremony as proxy for the Navy Minister, Vice-Admiral Masukichi Matsuki, Director-General of the Maritime Affairs Board, and Governor Nagatake Fujioka of Shizuoka Prefecture.

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MINERS ARE ASKED TO END WALK-OUT

(Continued from Page 1)

the 20 states he visited he said he saw men and women working long hours at hard tasks under difficult conditions, but were showing great zeal in their work.

In order to "overthrow Nazism and Fascism in the campaign that is to be conducted in Europe and to defeat Japan on the Asiatic continent and the various Pacific islands," Roosevelt stated, everything that America has and everything that all the anti-Axis nations have must be put into the struggle.

"I wish to say to you, coal miners who are now on strike, without mineing words: No matter how pure your motives may be and no matter how much you believe your present action to be lawful, if just one of you should stop work, by just so much will the war efforts of the United States be impaired. We have not yet won the war. We can win only if the people of America perfectly united and did their best to produce munitions and sent them to the front. If the supply of coal should be stopped even for a little while, officers and men of our army and navy will lose their lives and the security of the American people exposed to danger to just that extent. The present strike is an entirely unnecessary, unjustifiable and dangerous gamble. For this reason I wish to say to you miners and all Americans at home and overseas that the production of coal will never be stopped.

"In order to appeal to the patriotism of you coal miners and your wives and children, I will speak plainly and give you all the information on the present deplorable affair so far as I know. Immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the three great labor organizations of the United States, the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Railway Workers Union gave positive guarantees that they would not resort to strikes as long as the war continued. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, was one of those men who pledged their word to this. The 135,000,000 people of America made their determination to fight this total war with their total strength.

Explains Labor Board

"Further, on the request of employer bodies, the Mine Workers' Union and other organized labor bodies, a National War Labor Board was established to settle labor disputes which cannot be settled by collective negotiations. On this board the various labor organizations, employers and the society at large are fairly represented. On the present occasion, every means of conciliation and mediation has been taken, without success. Consequently the matter has been referred to the National War Labor Board in accordance with law. Following its usual procedure, the board has undertaken at once to gather the facts from the miners and their employers.

"The national bureau of the Mine Workers' Union, however, would not have anything to do with the War Labor Board, saying that it has reason to believe the board is prejudiced against coal miners. The War Labor Board, in spite of this, is still prepared to go over the entire matter thoroughly and justly. Thus, it has given a public promise that in the event of any change being made in the wages of mine workers, the change will be made retroactive as from April 1. But the national bureau of the Mine Workers' Union turned down the invitation to the public hearing at the War Labor Board set for last Monday.

"Already on Wednesday a walk-out was carried out as some of the miners even while discussions were going on for the settlement of the dispute. Thursday morning I asked the national bureau to have the miners continue work but on Friday morning they struck.

"In view of these circumstances, the responsibility for the present trouble lies with the national bureau of the Mine Workers' Union and not with the United States Government. On Saturday morning at 10 the Government took over the coal mines. I now appeal to you mine workers to return to work for the sake of the Government.

Stresses Low Prices

"I think that you coal miners are used to hardship and poverty. I am fully aware of the fact that the high cost of living is making it difficult for you, and other millions of workers, to make a living. Already a year ago it became clear that something had to be done about the rise in the cost of living. The Government is determined to prevent it from going up as at the time of the last war. It is therefore endeavoring to keep down wages and prices, so that one dollar, so far as daily necessaries are concerned, would be able to purchase as much as before the war. Up to the present we could not keep down the price of any group of commodities. This was true not only in the coal mining towns but in all other communities. The authorities will now keep down prices as much as possible, punishing any infringement of the official price. In all states, house rent is officially fixed and in many the rate has been lowered. In short, house rent, which constitutes one-third of the cost of living of workers' families, is stabilized. Another one-third will go to pay for food. The Government guarantees that all necessary measures are being taken to prevent prices from inordinately going up.

"The war will go on and regardless of personal views coal will keep on being mined and American railroads and plants will not halt. Munitions must be sent to the United States forces. Under the foregoing circumstances, I cannot conceive how patriotic mine workers can refuse to return to work. I have turned over the jurisdiction over the production of coal to the Secretary of the Interior. If patriotic miners wish to go back to work but find that protection is necessary, I will give them complete and adequate protection. If it is necessary that troops should go into the coal mines to protect the miners who have returned to work, troops will be used in answer to that stated need."

Manchoukuo Emperor Leaves on Inspection Tour of His Nation

Domei

HSINKING, May 3—Starting on a tour of inspection through Southern Manchoukuo, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo left Hsinking Station at 7:30 a.m. today. Wearing the Highest Order of Manchoukuo on the breast of His Army uniform, His Imperial Majesty left the Imperial Palace at 7:15 a.m. in a limousine for Hsinking Station, accompanied by Imperial Household Minister Hsi Chia and other high Court officials. At the Hsinking station, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to receive in audience General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo who was among many Japanese as well as Manchoukuo dignitaries to see off His Imperial Majesty.

NUMBER OF INDIANS IN NAVY INCREASES

Ratio of British Officers to Indian Manning Country's Warcraft Is Now 1 to 2

The ratio of British officers to Indian in the Indian navy is at present 1 to 2, whereas before the current war, it used to be 5 to 2, according to the editorial of the London Times of April 27, entitled, "The Expansion of Naval Strength," Domei reported from Lisbon on Sunday.

In India, the Times states, it is a more important question how to increase naval officers and men than to build warships. All the officers now on duty are those who have finished the courses of the many training institutes which were established by the Indian navy at various coastal regions immediately before the outbreak of the current World War.

The officers have been chosen from among students of ordinary schools and universities, people engaged in ordinary occupations and those employed in the merchant marine at Bombay. Since the fall of Hongkong, Singapore and Burma, a considerable number of experienced navigators and port officers have come to India from these places.

The courses offered by the naval training institutes are varied. The students are first trained in navigation and then they undergo training as seamen for a certain fixed period and then engage in specific duties.

After the outbreak of the war, the Indian navy's artillery, torpedo and submarine-chaser schools have been rapidly expanded. The ratio of British and Indian naval officers used to be 5 against 2 before the start of the war, but at present the ratio is 1 to 2, showing a marked increase in the number of Indian officers. The navy is completely free from racial discrimination.

Urban Population Small

BANGKOK.—Only 50,000,000 of India's total population of 389,000,000 people, or approximately 13 per cent, are living in cities, according to the latest survey, state New Delhi dispatches. There are at present 2,703 cities in India and 656,000 villages, with an average of 517 inhabitants.

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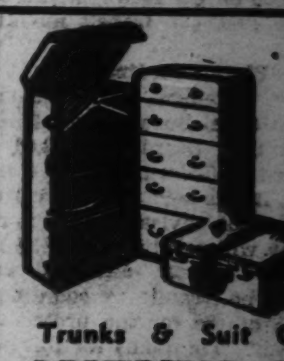

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LOCAL INDIANS PUSH INDEPENDENCE WORK

Central Body Is Established for Furtherance of Freedom Movement in Japan

After deliberations for over a week by representatives of the Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe branches of the Indian Independence League, the formation of a Territorial Committee for the control, guidance and supervision of the League's activities in Japan Proper and for the furtherance of the independence movement was decided upon. The discussions were carried on at the office of the Tokyo Branch of the Indian Independence League in the Sanno Hotel.

The Territorial Committee consists of eight representatives, two each from Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe. The first memorable meeting of the committee was held Sunday, at its headquarters, which, it was decided, would be located at the Sanno Hotel, Tokyo, and many decisions were taken, of which the most important was the creation of three sections for carrying out the work of the committee. The three sections are publicity, planning and social welfare, and they decided to start work immediately under the charge of members from among the committee.

The work of the Publicity Section includes the issuance of a bulletin of informative nature for the express purpose of enlightening the Japanese public about India and the Indian Independence movement.

The Planning Section as its name implies, is to plan the activities of the committee aimed at realizing the independence of India at an early date, in accord with the plans of the headquarters of the League at Shonan.

The Social and Welfare Section will take charge of the social and welfare activities of the Indians in Japan.

The committee expressed its heartful thanks to the Government and people of Japan for their continued support and encouragement of the sacred campaign to free India from the clutches of the Anglo-Americans, the bitterest enemies and exploiters of Asia.

23 TENNIS TOURNAMENTS STAGED AT Y.C.A.C. COURTS

Favorites Win With Flying Colors as Match Enters 2nd Week of Play

A total of 23 matches were played off on the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's courts in Yokohama over the weekend as the annual spring tennis tournament swung into the second week of play.

A number of upsets occurred during the two-day play but most of the favorites came through with flying colors.

In the men's singles handicap M. Fachtmann won in two sets over Doelling by the scores of 7-5 and 6-2. The loser put up a good fight in the first set, fully extending his younger opponent, but he faded in the second set to allow his opponent to run out easily. Planas had little difficulty in winning from Speringer by the scores of 6-3 and 6-2.

In another first round match, Prufer, a back-marker, disposed of "Bucky" Harriss in straight sets by the scores of 6-3 and 1-3. Harris put up a fine defensive fight but his opponent had too much on the ball for him.

In one of the most gruelling matches ever seen on the local courts, Cornu defeated Dr. Engel in three hard-fought sets by the scores of 9-11, 7-5 and 6-4. The match took three hours and a half and the outcome was in doubt until the final point was scored. Cornu, who was spotting his opponent 15's and 30's dropped the first set but came back strong to annex the next two sets by dint of aggressive play.

In a second round match played on Sunday, Prufer advanced another round when he took the measure of J. da Silva in straight sets by the scores of 6-2 and 6-2.

Gustaffsson Beats Bielous

In the men's B class singles, Gustaffsson eliminated Bielous in three sets by the scores of 6-3, 5-7 and 6-3. Gustaffsson displayed steady form and with the exception of the second set had the situation well in hand. Rasmussen advanced into the third round when he defeated Beixo in two straight sets by the scores of 6-0 and 7-5. He swept through the first set in a convincing manner but encountered some difficulty in the next frame when his opponent showed an improvement in play.

Pestalozzi worked himself into the third round when he defeated Remedios and da Silva on successive days. On Saturday, he won from Remedios by the scores of 9-7 and 6-2, while he kept up his winning ways by disposing of da Silva the next day in straight sets by 6-2 and 6-4. Another long drawn out battle resulted when Wendblah won from Tschanz in three sets by the scores of 7-5, 4-6 and 6-3. Tschanz although lacking experience put up a fine show and succeeded in taking a set.

The veteran Rangel staged an upset when he easily defeated the younger Weidemann by the score of 6-4 and 6-1. He had trouble in winning the initial set but his clever play in the second set proved too much for his opponent.

In the men's doubles, the Fernandes brothers advanced into the second round by defeating the Speringer and Agajan combination by the scores of 6-2, 3-6 and 6-2. Fachtmann and Planas out-steadied Parsram and Rangel and won handily in two sets by the scores of 6-2 and 6-4.

G. Fachtmann and E. da Silva although giving a -60 handicap had little difficulty in taking Remedios and Wendblah into camp by the one-sided score of 6-0 and 6-2. The losers tried hard but could not make an impression against their experienced opponents who were both in top form. Kaufmann and Tschanz advanced into the second round when they received a W.O. from Bielous and Dr. Haban.

Harriss, Moriya Lose

A major upset occured when the Pekrun and Doelling combination eliminated Harriss and Moriya in straight sets by a 6-3 and 6-4 score. The loser's who were strongly favored to win were both off form with the result that Pekrun completely dominated the play.

Eastlake and Weed pulled another upset when they defeated the strong Prufer and G. da Silva team in two sets by the scores of 6-3 and 6-4. The winners who were receiving 40 in every game took advantage of their handicap and coupled with their steady play they ran out easy winners.

In the ladies' singles handicap, Mrs. Pestalozzi sprang a surprise when she defeated Miss Prohaska in straight sets by the scores of 7-5 and 6-3. She advanced another round when she kept up her good work to register another victory over Miss R. Eymard by the scores of 6-2 and 6-0.

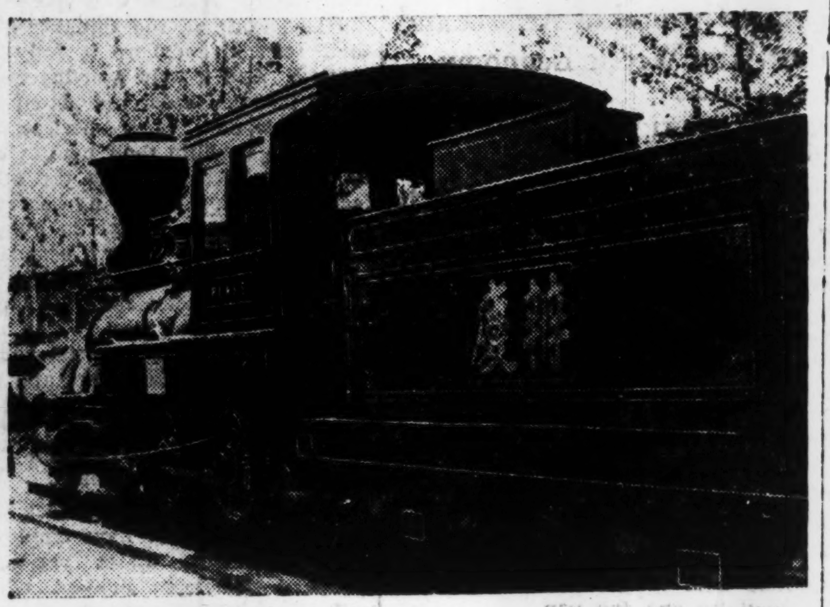
In the lower bracket, Miss Lord, one of the favorites, had a hard tussle against Miss M. Andreis who extended her opponent to the full three sets. The former won by the scores of 6-8, 6-1 and 6-4.

In the mixed doubles, Miss Lord and Planas defeated Miss Andreis and Boixo in two sets with a 9-7 and 6-3 score. The winner's were in poor form and had difficulty in winning. In the other bracket, Miss Gallois and Aurell advanced into the finals by defeating Mr. and Mrs. Pestalozzi by the scores of 6-0 and 6-3.

JAPANESE SIDELIGHTS

OLD BENKEI

By Kengi Hamada



Given a fresh coat of painting, this veteran iron horse which took part in inaugurating the Tokyo-Yokohama railway service in 1880, has been rescued from oblivion and is now exhibited at the Tokyo Railway Museum.

There is nothing so pathetic as a man of parts who has outlived his usefulness. A soul-less entity—a machine, for instance—goes through a similar fate. It may be thrown into a junk pile, which is quite the same as a has-been left to rot in an attic. But at least if the machine has served some historic purpose, it has a slim chance of survival in a museum.

Old Benkei has found a place in the Tokyo railway museum. Old Benkei is a locomotive. Named after a feudal warrior of legendary strength, there had been something just as miraculous about this Benkei too. For it was one of Japan's first locomotives, purchased from abroad in 1880—a mechanical contraption of unpredictable pulling power in those days of rikisha and horse-drawn carriages.

Few men are alive today who have seen this iron horse make the initial run from Tokyo to Yokohama. It must have been a grand sight, this black steed of polished steel eating shovelsful of coal, hurling tongues of flames from its jaw, puffing out thick black smoke from its up-turned nostril, whistling, roaring, clanging away at the unheard-of speed—"swift as the wind!"—of fifteen miles an hour.

But time is cruel. The industrial revolution made its debut in Japan with a resounding bang. Almost overnight other new contraptions—machines, scientific instruments—even guns and steamships, entered the country. Manufacturing plants sprouted here, there and everywhere in the big towns. Steel traffic was expanded to transport raw materials, goods, mail, travelers. Newer, bigger, faster locomotives were made. So that in 1889 Benkei, pronounced out of date, was taken off its run and sold to a coal mining firm in Hokkaido.

There it was soon left behind again by the march of time, abandoned in a train yard. Almost a quarter of a century. Once a big black fiery monster, it now looked small, puny, useless—a piece of junk. No one gave it a second look. The quickened tempo of life on the modern scale induced the people to look ever forward, not backward. There was no place in this regime, in this milieu, for sentiment.

Not at any rate until an official of the Railways Ministry could look back with pride on past achievements. That sense of pride spotted the melancholy fate of old Benkei in 1923. It occurred to this official that the rusty relic might well be given a home in Tokyo.

After due consultation, old Benkei was hauled as far as the Kuroiso station in Northeast Japan when the great earthquake and fire which overtook Tokyo put a stop to its trek. It was no time to bother with a relic. So many other relics had been destroyed.

And so old Benkei stood there at Kuroiso, in the sun and snow and sleet, forgotten and lonely. For the next 15 years. That's a long, long time.

But as prosperity returns, men have more leisure to re-cultivate sentiments. Even abandoned relics in train yards strike a warm spot in their hearts. It was time, said officials at the Railways Ministry, that we did something for old Benkei. After all Benkei was a kind of granddaddy. Where is our vaunted sense of filial piety?

Once again, therefore, rusty old Benkei was on its way to Tokyo. But before it reached there, it slid into a roundhouse at Omiya, there to be repaired, polished off and given a fresh coat of paint. Granddaddy had to look decent and presentable in making his triumphal homecoming at the capital.

Then the China Affair broke out. The machinists at Omiya had other, more urgent work to do. They could only give part of their attention, and precious little of it, to Benkei. The old granddaddy iron horse, however, didn't complain. He stood there patiently, mutely, though feeling only half-dressed, like a tramp.

Then one day in April, 1940, a tiny locomotive looking for all the world like a shiny toy inched its way proudly among monster puffing trains, into the Tokyo railway yard. That was old grandpappy Benkei coming home at last. He shouted gleefully: "Peep, peep! Look me over, fellers, I'm back. Howdy! Been a long time, but I'm back . . ." But the fellers only laughed at him. No one seemed to recognize him. The world had changed completely during the last 60 years of his retirement in obscurity. So Benkei shut up like a clam, sighed, and entered his berth at the railway museum. Some one put a tag on him. Then all sorts of people, high and low, men, women and children, came in a steady stream, day after day, to gaze at him. Some snickered, others examined him minutely, and passed on. He felt a bit shy, uneasy, self-conscious. He did not know it then, but his immortality was assured.

JAPAN CULTURAL PARTY HONORED AT LUNCHEON

Given by Society for International Cultural Relations—Minister Okabe Attends

Members of the Japan Cultural Mission, who recently returned from Nanking where they had attended the National Cultural Convention of China, were honored with a luncheon party by the Society for International Cultural Relations at the Imperial Hotel here on Monday.

With the exception of two members, Chuko Ikesaki and Tetsutaro Kawakami, all other members of the Mission were present including Dr. Atsushi Shiova, Saneatsu Mushakoji, and Yo Hiranuma.

Prominent among the attendants on the side of the host were Viscount Nagakage Okabe, Education Minister, Count Kiyoshi Kuroda, of the Society for International Cultural Relations, and Matsuzo Nagai, former Ambassador to Germany, in their respective capacity of vice president, executive director and chairman of the Board of the Society.

Representatives of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and the Board of Information were also present at the function.

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GOOD OUTLOOK SEEN IN JAPAN'S FARMING

Smooth Progress Made by Laborers to Carry Nation to Prolonged War

Increased production for agricultural products to meet the nation's requirement during wartime are being smoothly conducted by the untiring labor of the farmers throughout the country, and Japan for certain can stand any length of the prolonged war, according to a Domei correspondent who carried out an extensive investigation of principal agrarian villages in Japan.

Regarding labor hands required in farming districts for increased productions, the correspondent in his report strongly asserted that in view of the fact that Japan's agriculture in general has been depending on female labor hands to a considerable degree, smooth agricultural productions are promised by them and this is one of the strongest points of Japan for securing food under the wartime.

Referring to the problem declared of fertilizer, the correspondent declared that with the increased production of vegetable manure, fertilizer problem will be satisfactorily solved.

He said that women in agrarian villages, are being adequately trained by authorities concerned in agricultural techniques and scientific knowledge required for increased productions.

Meanwhile, for the smooth attainment of increased productions, the system of communal work on the field, feeding and public nursery are adopted almost in every village in the country.

British Officer Killed

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Hermann Kisch, Commander of the Engineering Corps of the British Eighth Army in North Africa, was killed engaged in clearing a mine field, it was announced by the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in North Africa on Wednesday, according to a Domei report from Lisbon relayed from Algiers.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1943

Roosevelt's Coal Strike Failure

The coal miners' strike in the United States is now rapidly approaching its climax. More than half a million workers have laid down their tools at the order of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in defiance of the threats of the government. The government has apparently started moving in troops to take over the mines while a two hour conference between Lewis and Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes has failed to produce even the faintest glimmer of a settlement. Meanwhile an immediate shortage of coal threatens to tie up America's steel and munitions industries.

All that President Roosevelt has been able to do is to call upon the miners to renounce the leadership of Lewis as a traitor and to return to work. The response has only been a further spread of the strike. Although the government may resort to military control over all the mines, what will happen to the coal industry when the government attempts to operate it is all too clear from the disastrous experiences of nearly a decade ago when Roosevelt tried to have the Army Air Corps operate the air mail routes and from the bitter experiences of the last World War when the United States attempted government control of the railways. Whatever abilities the United States army may or may not have, it is obvious that the bayonet in their hands is not going to prove a very effective tool for digging coal.

This strike, splitting the nation asunder and stopping its industries in time of war, marks the most disastrous failure of all in Roosevelt's miserable decade-long record of successive failures in economic administration. Lewis' break with Roosevelt at last is all the more significant for the fact that Lewis had long been an ardent New Deal advocate and had worked hand in glove with the President. But the imperious incompetence of the White House dictator has apparently become too much for even for a former supporter.

It is obvious that a man of Lewis' political astuteness and responsibility, wielding the influence that he does over the millions of American workers, would not have called such a strike during wartime in defiance of the President unless, first, conditions were so intolerable as to permit of no other course, and second, the stand of the President was so unsound as to afford a reasonable assurance that the strike would command general sympathy and would therefore succeed. In both cases it reflects a disastrous failure on the part of Roosevelt to discharge his proper functions as the leader of a united nation.

More specifically, it shows that the current economic policy of Roosevelt has so utterly failed to check inflation that without the two dollars a day increase in pay which the miners are demanding, they are being driven to desperation. It shows also that what attempts Roosevelt has made has only served to hold down workers' wages but not the prices of the goods which they must purchase for their daily living. And Roosevelt's only remedy is to call out the troops when the workers demand that he take more interest in their welfare. What will now happen to Roosevelt's chances for re-election to a fourth term in next year's election becomes a matter for interesting speculation. However, it is no speculation but a certainty that to have allowed the situation to develop until such a strike became inevitable is thoroughly in keeping with Roosevelt's unbroken record of inconceivably grandiose failures.

What Excuse for the Terror Raids?

The bombing of undefended centers of civilian population in Germany by Anglo-American air raiders has apparently created a most unfavorable reaction in neutral countries. This is evidenced by the great efforts which the British propagandists are making to disavow any responsibility for the horrors of these aerial atrocities. For instance, according to the London correspondent of the Swiss paper Basler Nachrichten, the British authorities have distributed among neutral correspondents a memorandum which attempts to excuse the British terroristic raids on civilian population on the grounds that the Germans started the practice first by bombing Warsaw and Rotterdam in the early days of the European War.

The British excuse is pitifully weak, however, in view of the actual facts. Warsaw was not an undefended civilian center but was a highly fortified city in which tens of thousands of troops had been concentrated. Moreover the commander of that area had ordered even the general public to take up arms and to resist the German forces. Even then the German military command continued for a week to urge the peaceful surrender of the city, and it was only after all warnings and inducements had gone unheeded that the city was subjected to a general offensive including bombardment from the air.

The case of Rotterdam likewise offers no similarity to the British practice. Rotterdam was an important cornerstone in the Netherlands system of military defense, and from the standpoint of military strategy it was an absolute necessity for Germany to bring this vital point under her control. Moreover the discovery of documents revealing the intention of the Dutch authorities to permit the landing of British troops in that area augmented more than ever the necessity which the German forces had of taking decisive action. Even then, however Germany offered Rotterdam adequate opportunities for peaceful surrender, and it was only after such overtures had been rejected that the Germans launched their offensive by both land and air.

Thus the German bombing of Warsaw and Rotterdam was actually in the nature of an offensive carried out on the foremost line of battle and bore no resemblance to the present British practice of bombing unfortified cities in the remote interior of Germany far from the actual battle front.

As for the bombing of points in the British Isles by the Germans, this was resorted to only after the British had already repeatedly bombed non-military objectives in Germany. For instance, as early as January 12, 1940, the British had started bombing German territory, the bombings increasing in wantonness by April. On May 10, 1940, however, occurred the extensive British bombing of the "open city" of Freiburg, with frightful casualties among the civilian population including large numbers of school children.

Within the next three days there followed 71 raids carried out by the British on German territory, of which only six were aimed directly at military objects, 14 against objectives concerning which there might be room for question, while as many of 51 of the raids were aimed at objectives which clearly had nothing to do with the conduct of the war. From May 22 to 31, 1940, the British conducted 165 more raids, of which 105 were again aimed at purely non-military objectives.

It was only on June 20, 1940, five months after the British had begun their terroristic raids, that the Germans retaliated with a raid on the British Isles, and then only after repeated warnings had been given, including one by the Reichsfuehrer in his address of June 19. But even this raid and those that immediately followed were aimed at purely military objectives. It was only after the British had persisted and had actually raided Berlin eight times that the Germans resorted to their first reprisal bombing of London on the night of September 7, 1940.

Thus the efforts of the British to justify their present terror raids on Germany by pointing to earlier German action fall down completely in the face of the factual records. Likewise untenable is the British propaganda to the effect that the Germans have had to withdraw a portion of their air strength from the Eastern Front to defend the German homeland. This claim was transparently concocted to placate Soviet impatience by making it appear as if the Anglo-American air activities had succeeded in relieving the German pressure on the Soviet Union even without the formation of a second front.

The Anglo-American raids on German civilian centers therefore obviously perform no useful military function. They do not even serve to intimidate the German population, as the disciplined and fortitudinous conduct of the German civilians under fire has already amply shown. Such meaningless terrorism can consequently find no excuse no matter by what sophistries the British may try to justify their actions.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS ENHANCE FIGHTING POWER OF AXIS ALLIES

Ultimate Objective Is to Cement Ground of Asiatic and European Spheres for Post-War World Economy

By TORAJIRO TAKAGAKI
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

Part II

Heretofore, the monetary unit in use between Japan and French Indo-China was gold or an equivalent foreign currency, according to the Customs and Trade and Their Settlement Agreement signed on May 6, 1941, under which trade payments between the two countries were made by means of the following three accounts established between the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Banque d'Indo-China:

1. "A" Account, in yen, to cover exports from French Indo-China to Japan.

2. "B" Account, in piastres, to take care of exports from Japan to French Indo-China.

3. "C" Account, in yen, for the import into Japan of rice from French Indo-China. This was designated as a special account, as the bulk of Japan's imports from the French colony was rice, without which trade between the two countries, would be just about balanced.

In 1941—the first year of the Agreement—the total value of rice imports was met by "C" Account. In 1942, 70 per cent of it was settled by "C" Account and the other 30 per cent by "A" Account. This year, the division has been 55 per cent to "C" Account and 45 per cent to "A" Account.

"A" and "B" Accounts were computed monthly, and the balance accruing after mutual offsetting, less ¥5,000,000 to be carried forward to the next month; was settled in gold or in an equivalent foreign currency (U.S. dollars). After the Assets Freezing Order and the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia precluded the use of the American money, settlements were made either in piastres by earmarking the corresponding amount of gold, or partly in free yen and partly in gold. This, however, was tantamount to the use of gold. Again, the piastre-yen conversion rates were determined after considering the ruling market price of gold bullion and the piastre-dollar and yen-dollar exchange quotations. Which means that, as far as French Indo-China was concerned, the inertia of the American dollar domination was still in effect. Of course, the irrationality of using a currency other than the yen had been widely pointed out.

All this has been completely done away with. Financial relations between Japan and French Indo-China now stand on the new "currency" order of East Asia. All accounts between the two countries are to be settled in Special Yen, which French Indo-China can use to meet her trade accounts with all the other regions in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Moreover, this Special Yen, it is expected, can be used by France and her other colonies should they in future have accounts to settle with Japan.

Is Standard Currency

The Special Yen, as distinguished from free yen, is a sort of standard currency for use in trade account settlements throughout the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. In principle, it is inconvertible into gold. The yen-piastre exchange rate has been fixed at ¥97.60 for 100 piastres (the rate current on January 1, 1943) with a difference of ¥0.50 between buying and selling. The American dollar as the intermediate currency has been shut out and a stabilized exchange rate in conformity with the East Asian situation established.

What is the immediate effect of the new Agreement? French Indo-China's interchange with Japan and other regions of East Asia will become smooth. From the beginning, French Indo-China was economically dependent on the mother country. Fifty-six per cent of the colony's imports and 32.2 per cent of its exports for 1939 were accounted for by France, while Japan came in for negligible shares of 1.7 per cent and 4.8 per cent, respectively. The opening of the second European war and the subsequent kaleidoscopic changes have revolutionized French Indo-China's economy and finance, necessitating complete dependence on Japan. Already, in 1941, French Indo-China's trade was almost entirely with Japan, France's share having dwindled into three per cent and two per cent in exports and imports, respectively.

French Indo-China must needs turn to Japan for daily necessities, while the latter needs rice and corn from the former. This inter-dependence stands French Indo-China in good stead as a powerful partner in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The fact that her finance has now been purged of the influence of gold and dollars and is tied firmly to the yen is to be regarded as a historic inevitability.

But the real significance of the new Agreement is to be found in the fact that it has ousted from East Asia for good the American dollar which has queened over the world's finance and that it has ushered in a new financial order for the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The yen is now the international monetary standard in East Asia in name and in fact. Of course, the yen, to wield influence and power as the international monetary unit in East Asia, must be founded on sufficient productivity and a healthy price system and maintained at a stable and high level. The fulfilment of this condition hinges on the consummation of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and the successful conduct of goods interchange. At any rate, the new Agreement has laid a foundation stone for building up a powerful financial structure for East Asia with the axis of Japan's productivity and the yen.

Objective Not Egoistic

Let it be stated that the objective of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is not a narrow and egoistic one that seeks stability and well-being exclusively for East Asia. Japan's ultimate aim is to enable all peoples to have each its proper place under the sun in the execution of the grand ideal of Hakko Ichiu. Self-sufficiency is an important part of East Asia's goal, to be sure, but since the total defense of that area must be insured, we should not adhere to narrow interpretations of the self-sufficiency principle. Neither need the Co-Prosperity Sphere be necessarily exclusive. Rather, it is necessary, in the interests of perfecting the Sphere, to carry on interchange with the outside in so far as it does not seriously detract from self-sufficiency.

"While striving for the enhancement of the total defense economic strength of the Sphere and making a point of having contact with other spheres on a planned basis, we shall seek economic cooperation with friendly powers," says the fifth recommendation of the Great East Asia Council by way of elucidating the inter-sphere foreign policy to be pursued by Japan.

Instead of being exclusive and closed, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere should, to some extent, be open. Instead of standing apart from the world, it should be in the world and continue to be a component part of the New World Order. By cooperating with the European economic sphere under German-Italian aegis, it should strive for the prosecution of the common war and for the building up of a new world order. It is in such a spirit that the Agreements on Economic Cooperation between Japan and Germany and between Japan and Italy have been concluded.

This underlying spirit is clearly expressed in the preamble of the Agreements: "The Imperial Government of Japan and the Government of Germany (and the Government of the Kingdom of Italy), in order to assist mutually with total economic strength in the present war for the construction of the new order in Greater East Asia and in Europe and to realize after the conclusion of the war in their victory the new order to secure co-existence and co-prosperity of the peoples concerned by a plan of extensive construction in their respective economic spheres, having decided to render still closer the economic cooperation between them. . . ."

Made up of five articles, the Agreements have the same duration as the Tripartite Pact—ten years. Two points are worth special notice. First, the Agreements formally recognize the new idea, "economic spheres," and envisages a new economic world order that will be established and set in motion along the lines of this idea. A co-prosperous sphere in East Asia and wide-area regional economy in Europe—such have been the watch-words in the world policies of Japan and Germany, respectively.

Novel Idea Favored

In the second place, the conventional method of international financial settlement has been cast aside in favor of a novel idea.

Grand, indeed, is the scale of economic cooperation under these Agreements. Instead of being confined to economic interchange among Japan, Germany and Italy, it will extend to the mutual ministering of the needs of the Greater East Asian and European economic spheres. It is unprecedented that any two nations should conclude a treaty stipulating interchange between their respective economic spheres. This alone is a matter of epochal significance. It presupposes the creation and operation of the new economic world order after the Axis' victory and recognizes the leading roles to be assumed by Japan, on the one hand, and Germany and Italy, on the other, in their respective spheres.

It is realized that these spheres include independent States, such as Manchoukuo in East Asia. Japan, Germany and Italy do not necessarily wholly deny the trade and treaty rights of such States. In principle, the right of the independent States in the respective economic spheres to conclude trade treaties with one another should be recognized.

All the same, however, since the Agreements definitely provide for inter-sphere economic cooperation, the leadership of the signatories in their respective sphere is fully respected. And it only remains to be added that the leader nations should consolidate, on a planned basis, goods interchange within their own spheres, as the prerequisite to the satisfactory working of the Agreements. Only when each sphere is put on solid footing can a new economic world order be consummated. So the simultaneous conclusion of the Japan French Indo-China pact, which has served to perfect a financial settlement system for East Asia, and the Japan-German-Italy Agreements, is not accidental. The former is an indispensable preliminary and the latter an inevitable sequence.

Noteworthy also is the fact that Japan and Germany have employed an autonomous, direct yen-mark financial settlement method, which will be worked through the medium of the Berlin branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Tokyo branch of the East Asia Bank of Germany, who between them will fix yen-mark exchange rates, thus dispensing with an intermediate currency, particularly the pounds and dollars, and making the yen and the mark the only means of settlement. This, side by side with an agreement to be reached regarding the value and quantity of goods to be interchanged, will bring about a "gold-less" economy. (The East Asia Bank of Germany is capitalized at 10,000,000 Reichsmarks and is backed by 14 influential German banks.)

Function of Gold Reduced

The function of gold as a domestic currency has gradually been reduced and even negated with the progress of the so-called controlled currency system. More recently, there has arisen a tendency to negate gold even as a means of international financial settlement.

Dr. Walther Funk, Minister of Economics of Germany, stated on July 26, 1940, that what a State needs is not gold but manpower and production and that, therefore, human labor can supplant gold and State planning and control can replace private enterprise. Through international division of labor by mutual economic agreement, through stabilizing monetary exchange by interlinking and controlling currency and through adjusting trade by a barter system, says Dr. Funk, gold can be dispensed with. The President of the Bank of Italy, in his speech on March 29, 1941, harped on the same string and pointed out that the importance of gold as the backing of currency and as the basis of credit has diminished.

The Japan-German Agreement is a gigantic step forward to, and a blueprint of, gold-less economy.

The direct aim of the Agreements is to combine the total economic strength of the two great economic spheres for the prosecution of the common war, or, more exactly, to enhance the Axis fighting strength by a coordination of East Asia's resources and Germany's economic power. But the ultimate objective, as has already been said, is to cement the ground of the two powerful economic spheres and thereby complete a new post-war economic world order. It behooves Japan, Germany and Italy to put forth cooperative efforts for the effective and satisfactory performance of the Agreements.

(End)

SPRING

By M. K.

There's a feeling of Spring in the air,
For the earth is all sweetened by rain,
And I know in that home garden fair
The thrush will be singing again.
And the trees will be green with young leaves,
And the wet grass will gleam in the sun,
And the sparrow will chirp in the eaves
To tell us that Spring has begun.
How I long for those tall budding trees
And the gradual growth of things,
And the sweet balmy touch of the breeze
Like the fanning of seraphim's wings;
And the clean smell of rain on the grass
When the sun shines through showery clouds,
And the trees drop pearls as we pass
From innumerable cobwebby shrouds.
Ah, though our life's Springtime be fled,
With each Spring we must feel youth anew,
For the soul cannot mourn with the dead
When God smiles for a moment or two.

Fruits of Wisdom

As a goose is not alarmed by hissing, nor a sheep by bleating; so neither be you terrified by the voice of a senseless multitude.—Maximus.

* * *

Grace is to the body, what good sense is to the mind.—Rochefoucauld.

FURY OF GERMAN SUBMARINES CAUSES BRITAIN, U.S. TO QUAIL

Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz Perfects New and More Effective U-Boat Attack Tactics

By NAOICHI MARUYAMA
(From the Shukan Asahi)

With the advent of spring, Britain is again confronted with the threat of German submarine raids upon her merchant shipping. Each year at this time when the weather becomes warmer, German submarines begin their activities which become fiercer and more intense as the months go by.

This spring, however, Britain's worries have increased, for Germany has perfected new and more effective submarine attack tactics under the leadership of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the German navy and concurrently Commander of the German submarine fleet. "U-boot Rudel," or "Submarine Flock" is the name given to the new tactics employed by German submarines which now hunt together in packs.

This term "U-boot Rudel" has been coming out more and more frequently in recent German announcements of war results. How effective these new tactics are was amply demonstrated on March 16, when German submarines in a four-day running battle with British convoy ships sunk a total of 32 vessels aggregating 204,000 tons, to set a new record for sinkings. This was officially announced in a special bulletin by the Fuehrer's headquarters on March 20.

A new phase in submarine warfare has been introduced by the "U-boot Rudel." Heretofore, the usual practice was for the submarine to attack single-handed ships cruising alone and unprotected on the high seas. By the new method, however, German submarines now go together in packs of 10 to 20, maintaining close wireless communication with each other and working under the direction of a single commander. Some leeway is allowed as a submarine can break away and hunt the enemy alone, but when the occasion demands it can be immediately called back to concentrate at a certain point for attack.

Strength in Unity

In unity there is strength, and this hunting together in packs also has made the submarine strong against air attacks. Heretofore, the submarine was considered helpless against aerial bombing, but toward the end of last month in March, a German submarine demonstrated its invincibility against such attacks by shooting down five heavy enemy bombers in the Bay of Biscay.

Under the direction of Grand Admiral Doenitz, German submarines opened their spring offensive against anti-Axis shipping in the beginning of April. The activities of the German submarine have now spread from the central Atlantic to the eastern coast of the United States. The entire northern Atlantic has now become one vast graveyard for anti-Axis shipping.

German submarines and aircraft have sunk since the beginning of the war a grand total of 26,000,000 tons. Of this total, German submarines have accounted for 17,130,000 tons. As the figures for enemy sinkings mount by leaps and bounds, the consternation of the British and American leaders increases. Germany is now aiming at sinking 1,000,000 tons of anti-Axis shipping a month.

Every year when the weather takes a turn for the better in the North Atlantic during the three months of April, May and June, the fury of the German submarines reaches its height. The number of enemy ships sunk suddenly increases almost according to set schedule during this period.

Began Operations in February

This year, however, German commerce raiders broke all precedents and started attacking anti-Axis shipping from the end of February despite the unfavorable weather and sea conditions in the North Atlantic during the winter. According to an announcement by the German High Command, German submarines have sent to the bottom since the beginning of the year up to the end of March a total of over 1,810,000 tons of enemy shipping.

The above figure for sinkings is equal to the tonnage of the eighth ranking mercantile fleet of the world before the war. Large-scale sinkings of anti-Axis ships during the above three months, according to the official German announcements, are as follows:

Beginning with the 15 ships aggregating 103,000 tons on February 22, German submarines sank on February 24, 17 ships totaling 104,000 tons; on February 26, 17 ships totaling 107,800 tons; on March 5, 13 ships totaling 97,000 tons; on March 10, 23 ships totaling 134,000 tons; on March 11, 13 ships totaling 73,000 tons; on March 12, 11 ships aggregating 75,000 tons; on March 15, seven ships totaling 49,000 tons; on March 20, 32 ships totaling 204,000 tons; on March 31, 17 ships totaling 103,500 tons.

Of special interest is the fact that 138 ships totaling 851,600 tons were sunk in the month of March alone. The significance of these figures becomes clear when they are compared with the figures for sinkings during the same month for the three preceding years of the war. In March, 1940, German submarines sank only 170,000 tons; in 1941, 325,000 tons; in 1942, 584,000 tons. It will be noted that the figures for the sinkings have increased for each following year until the amazing record for March of this year was scored.

Weather Was At Worst

Furthermore, this record was made in early spring when weather conditions on the high seas are at their worst. In March, last year, the United States had just entered the war and German submarines were able to sink off the eastern coast of the United States 91 ships of which 72 were American. This result was achieved no doubt because of the unpreparedness of the United States against such submarine warfare. This year, however, the United States began protecting her convoys with escorting destroyers and aircraft and the feat of the German submarine becomes even more amazing when it is considered that they had to break through this strong anti-submarine defense in order to attack.

Moreover, of the number of ships sunk this year, 90 per cent was British ships carrying food and industrial raw materials to England. The desperation of Britain in being unable to devise counter-measures against the German submarines was expressed by the Daily Express in the following manner: "The submarines which are sinking our ships will finally sink our small island, England."

The recent increase of German submarine activity is due to one man, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander of the German submarine fleet, who was promoted on March 30 to Commander-in-Chief of the German navy. Since Grand Admiral Doenitz was promoted, Germany has concentrated on strengthening submarine warfare against Britain.

Grand Admiral Doenitz is now looked up to by the entire German nation as the man who will direct operations for the complete destruction of British and American shipping.

On his shoulders rests the task of bringing Britain to her knees by cutting every sea-lane. He is now 53 years old and in the prime of life. He entered the German navy in 1910, and in 1913 while aboard the cruiser Breslau in the Mediterranean, the first World War broke out. In 1916, he was transferred to the submarine U-39 according to his wish, and in May, 1918, he became commander of the U-29, and later of the U-68. The experiences he gained during these three years when he was active in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, raiding British commerce, laid the foundations for the present famous "Doenitz submarine tactics," before which the United States and Britain are now quailing.

In the Periodicals

The Times Week, Vol. 1, No. 7 dated April 12, 1943 (in English). Publishers, the The Shanghai Times, Shanghai. Price $3. Index: 350 Million Moslem Worshippers (pictorial), America, What Are You Fighting For?, War, Clothing for the People of Greater East Asia, Foreign Affairs, Islam One of World's Leading Religions, Trade & Finance, India, Music, Art Hobbies, City Sports, and Women, Aviation, Movie, Stage, Engineering & Construction.

Nippon Times Weekly, Vol. XIV, No. 17 dated April 29, 1943 (in English). Publishers, the Nippon Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 80 sen. With illustrations. The current edition is specially edited under the title of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere Number. Contents: Let Us March Onward!, Back to True Selves, Manchoukuo's Task, Japan's Strong Points, War Structure Ready, Cooperation and Unity, Our Aim. . . Victory, Toward Better Days, Leaders of East Asia, Greater East Asia War, Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Japan's Diplomacy, Our War Economy, Life of the Japanese, Co-Prosperity Sphere, Army Policy in South, Navy Efforts Succeed, From East Asia History, U.S. Bombast Blasted, New Role of Radio, Movies Move South, Eiga Haikyusha, Nippon Eiga-sha, and Toa Ryoko Sya.

Nippon Hyoron, Vol. 18, No. 5, May, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Nippon Hyoron-sha, Tokyo. Price 80 sen. Feature articles: Pillar of Wartime Financial Administration, Cultural and Thought Policy Under the Present Phase of War, State and Economy, Political Movement of America, Diplomatic Fight of Anti-Axis Camp, and the Imperial Navy and Control of the Pacific.

The Spirit of Yamato Is Harder Than Iron or Steel

Nippon Times
Evening

Annihilate the Oppressors Of Asia

No. 15,841 — TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1943 — 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 — Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

China's Leader, on 60th Birthday, Still Retains Vigor, Youthfulness

Domei

NANKING, May 3.—Greeting his 60th birthday, President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, leading his 400,000,000 people in the construction of a new nation and upholding the defense of East Asia, shows no sign of age. In fact, all who have met President Wang Ching-wei invariably declare that he has grown two or three years younger since China's participation in the War.

The upright figure and the genial countenance of New China's leader is conducive to an atmosphere of peace and harmony wherever he goes, and when present in his company all are affected by the greatness of his character and imbued with a remarkable feeling of ease and familiarity.

Rigidly adhering to his schedule of daily routine, President Wang Ching-wei rises at 6 a.m., even in the freezing coldness of the winter season, takes his stroll of 30 minutes in the garden of the residential compound and then until 11 a.m. attends to the multitudinous duties awaiting his attention as President of the National Government, Chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, President of Executive Yuan and all the other important offices concurrently held. Then, the Nanking leader takes his daily siesta to renew his vigor for the afternoon's activities.

President Wang Ching-wei is also a man of letters as well as a poet. All public documents and contributions to magazines and such are written by his own hands. The statement issued to all the Chinese people on the occasion of the third anniversary of return of capital to Nanking was written aboard a plane carrying the President from Canton to Nanking.

The greatest source of recent joy to President Wang Ching-wei is his first grandchild, a daughter born to

President Wang Ching-wei

his son Wang Yu-chin and his wife. After the evening meal, the President may be seen with the child on his lap surrounded by the other members of his family enjoying the congenial and happy atmosphere of his home.

For the sake of New China and East Asia, there are none but who earnestly hope and pray for the health and security of President Wang Ching-wei, and although all birthday celebrations have been cancelled at the President's request the peoples of Greater East Asia, fighting against the common enemy, wish the Nanking leader many happy returns on the occasion of his birthday of three score years.

Press Comments

Tuesday, May 4

ASAHI—Mobilization Plans; Strike in America
TOKYO SHIMBUN—U.S. Political Offensive

Mobilization Plans

ASAHI—The two mobilization plans governing materials and transit had been decided by the Cabinet on April 30 forming part of the eight mobilization plans due for the current year. On May 3 three more plans, on productivity expansion, electric power and national mobilization were adopted by the Cabinet. There now remain only three more plans, on funds, trade and daily necessaries, to be formulated by the Government.

The plan for the expansion of productivity is based on the second plan adopted for last year and is inseparably related to the material mobilization plan approved on April 30 as well as to the strengthening of land and sea transit. It is only natural that this being wartime the emphasis should be placed on the increased production of iron and steel, coal, light metals, shipping and aircraft. At the same time, to search for material resources and to increase the production of the vital materials throughout Greater East Asia, to make adjustments in the classes of special materials important for the industrial plans and to assure the maintenance and strengthening of food production all form the kernel of wartime policy and must be carried out whatever the difficulties.

The electric mobilization plan had also been in demand and part of it may be considered already to have been in force. The supply of power is to be concentrated on the plants producing war materials, especially aircraft, shipping and the chief foodstuffs. It is to be noted that in this the local circumstances of each area was taken into consideration. Increased power supply is to be secured by expanding the existing facilities, making proper uses of lakes and streams besides the rivers. In carrying out such a task, renovation in the existing facilities, for instance, the dredging of reservoirs should be undertaken to increase the volume of power generated.

In regard to the mobilization of workers, the requisitioning system is to be strengthened, the labor service corps to be readjusted and the substitution of women for men in secretarial or other light work. The prerequisite to the enforcement of such measures would undoubtedly be to make an accurate survey of the distribution of labor and the local labor conditions throughout the country.

At any rate, the three mobilization plans all require that the living of the people should be further regulated and cooperation and mutual incitement between the Government and people carried out without fail. The hardships being borne by our officers and men at the front should be kept constantly in mind, so that out of sheer thanksgiving we can participate in the enforcement of the new mobilization plans in the spirit of service to the nation. It is only through such a spirit that the final victory may be won.

Strike in America

ASAHI—The coal mine strike in the United States which threatened to spread is reported to have been suspended beginning the morning of May 4 when the workers went back to work.

It would have been unthinkable from the common sense viewpoint if the coal mines had been closed for any considerable period of time even on account of labor trouble, considering that the United States is at war. Although it is not yet clear what will be the terms for the settlement of the dispute we may be certain that whatever settlement they may reach will not mean settlement in the true sense of the word.

What this strike has exposed to the light of day is that there is now in America a serious lack of balance between wages and prices. With the intensification of war, the increased production of munitions and corresponding restrictions on the production of civilian goods are inevitable and this tendency will no doubt aggravate the lopsidedness between prices and wages. This has become a source of serious menace to the workers, so that any temporary wage agreement will require to be revised incessantly and wage disputes will spread to all fields of industry. Agriculture will be affected and consequent on a higher cost of living farm workers will also demand higher wages and higher wages will entail a higher cost of living. This vicious circle is likely to throw America into an utter economic chaos.

Another point betrayed by the strike is the lack of confidence among workers in the Government, especially the National Wartime Labor Bureau. That the National Union of Mine Workers should insist on direct negotiations and reject the mediation of the Bureau is a direct affront to the authority of the United States Government. Americans in order to safeguard their self-interests are said to be not above disregarding law or authority but the present strike has most glaringly brought this out. It is easy to see how unstable the foundations of the United States war structure are to be shaken so by each move of the working masses.

Although this strike has so early shown signs of being settled, there can be no doubt that it has exposed one of the greatest weaknesses in the American armor. We must not, of course, overestimate such weaknesses on the part of our enemy, but watching the confused state of the enemy camp we are led to renew our

(Continued on Page 2)

AMERICAN AIM IN MARTINIQUE HIT BY FRANCE

Severance of Ties Prelude to Seizure, Is German Comment

Domei

BERLIN, May 3.—According to a report from Vichy, the French Government issued a statement on the U.S. severance of diplomatic relations with Martinique Island to the following effect:

"The United States used economic pressure and threatened the authorities of the Martinique Island in an attempt to make them revolt against the Home Government but seeing that the loyalty of the island to Chief of State Philippe Petain could not be affected, America, in disappointment, resorted to such a step."

Berlin Sees Motives

The clumsy action of the United States in severing diplomatic relations with Martinique Island, thus revealing her greedy ambition to occupy the island by force, has evoked an amused comment from German authorities, today, to the following effect:

"The United States broke off diplomatic relations with Martinique Island over the unreasonable fear that the island might be utilized as a base for attack on the American Continent by the Axis forces, but such is the usual pretext of the United States in taking possession of foreign territory.

"This action was motivated by the following desires of the United States:

"1. To take possession of the vast quantity of gold bullion of the French Treasury which is said to be hidden in the island.

"2. To confiscate by force the French warships and vessels anchor-

(Continued on Page 2)

GENERAL YEH, WAR CHIEF, VISITS CHINESE CADETS

Exhorts Compatriots to Study Nippon Army Spirit

General Yeh Peng, Chinese War Minister, and head of the Chinese Military Mission now visiting here, and members of the party visited the Chinese Military Students' Society, at Hommura-cho, Azabu-ku, on Sunday morning, where the General addressed the 49 Chinese students studying at the Military Academy.

"Friendly relations between Japan and China should be based on sincerity," he told the students. "The slogan 'Live or Die with Japan' is not mere propaganda. It must be actually carried out in order to fully understand its meaning. The Government of China is now fighting with this spirit until final victory is attained.

"You must grasp firmly this spirit and ideal and study the spirit of the Japanese Army so that you may contribute to the improvement of the Chinese Army.

"You must study and master the technique of warfare so that the armies of China and Japan will be permeated with the same spirit.

"You must not be lax in your preparation to stand on the same battlefront with the troops of Japan. Respect the school rules and train your bodies and minds."

After enjoying themselves at the Society, the mission left for the Chinese Embassy to attend a dinner party given by the Chinese Charge d'Affaires.

Decoux Makes Tour

Domei

HANOI, May 3.—Having completed an extensive inspection trip in Ninhbinh and Namdinh in the southern part of Tonkin Province, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, this afternoon left Namdinh for Saigon.

Governor-General Decoux, with members of his staff, is scheduled to spend five months during the hot season in Dalat and its vicinity.

U.S. Loses 7 Bombers

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 3.—The American air forces lost seven bombers in the raid on St. Nazaire on the western coast of France made on May 1, the Headquarters of United States Air Forces in England announced today, it is reported from London.

Minister Aoki Cables Wang on 60th Birthday

Domei

NANKING, May 3.—Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, who, at the present, is on an extensive inspection tour to the Southern Regions, today cabled a message of felicitation to President Wang Ching-wei on his 60th birthday, it was revealed. The text of the cable was as follows: "I have the honor to congratulate Your Excellency upon your birthday and pray for your longevity."

MEETING IS DUE ON EXTRALITY

Japanese Officials In China to Confer On Return of Rights

Domei

NANKING, May 3.—Preparatory to the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China, a conference of all the legal administrators and procurator-consuls stationed in China will be held for three days beginning tomorrow at the Japanese Embassy under the auspices of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Besides the legal administrators and procurator-consuls stationed in China, the meeting will be attended by Uzuhiko Usami, Director of the China Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, secretaries Kiyoo Eriguchi and Kiyoshi Nagano of the Ministry of justice and Chief Procurator Kahei Watanabe of the Nagasaki District Courts.

On the first day of the conference, a message of instruction from Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki will be read, followed by messages from Acting Ambassador to Nanking, Tateki Horiuchi and Director of China Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Uzuhiko Usami.

The second day will be devoted to an explanation of the recent political development in China by Acting Ambassador Horiuchi and the third day to the discussion of office matters after the extraterritorial rights are relinquished.

As the coming conference concerns the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China, it is attracting wide attention.

Filipinos Who Visited Japan Form Amity Body

Domei

MANILA, May 1.—Filipinos who have visited Japan organized a society here today at the Manila Hotel. Its purpose is to further promote friendly relations between the Japanese and Filipinos.

The function was attended by more than 100 Filipinos including General Artemio Ricarte, member of the Philippines Council of State, Dr. Manuel and Colonel Olympia, both graduates of the Jikei Medical College in Tokyo, and others who have visited Japan.

General Ricarte was elected president and Raul Leuterio, former member of the Lower Chamber from Mindoro Island, was named vice-president of the new society.

Among the members of the new society are many eminent Filipinos including Leopold Aguinaldo, well known as the "Department Store King" in the Philippines.

Filipinos who had stayed in Japan for more than one year in the past are eligible for membership in the friendship society.

Nishiyama Appointed Manchou Bank Chief

Tsutomu Nishiyama, former financial commissioner in New York, was appointed Governor of the Central Bank of Manchou at Hsinking on Sunday, according to the Asahi. At the same time, Hsu Shao-kwei, former Governor of Fengtien Province. Manchoukuo was appointed vice-governor of the same bank.

Mr. Nishiyama was connected with the Yokohama Specie Bank for many years. At the instance of the then Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, Mr. Nishiyama was appointed financial commissioner in New York in 1939. He came home from America last year in the company of Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura, Special Envoy Saburo Kurusu and others.

SOVIET FORCES SAID WEAKENING IN KUBAN AREA

German Units Dealing Devastating Blows in Novorossisk Sector

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 3.—The offensive strength of the Soviet forces in the Kuban River region has suddenly weakened and the counterattack by the German forces has particularly become fierce. Especially in the neighborhood of Novorossisk, the one-sided campaign is continued by German units, and the Soviet forces are meeting repeated defeats.

Yesterday, the Soviet forces lost 16 tanks and 21 planes, according to D.N.B. reports, and this is believed to indicate the fall of the fighting strength of the Soviet forces.

It is also reported that the Soviet forces landed a considerable number of troops on the Taman Peninsula on the east side of Kerch Straits, but the entire landing forces were annihilated by the German troops.

Meanwhile, the Soviet forces seem to have entirely given up the idea of recovering the Kuban bridgehead. In this connection, the Soviet Information Bureau is only reporting the increased strength of the German forces in the region.

Both the German and Soviet armies have completed the adjustment of their respective strength along the entire front, and are preparing to start preparatory artillery activities for a great offensive, according to Moscow reports. It is said that in the meantime in the Voronej region, patrol skirmishes have already began.

1,082 Soviet Planes Lost

Domei

BERLIN, May 3.—The Red Army lost 1,082 planes on the Eastern Front during the month of April the Reichsfuehrer's Headquarters announced on Monday.

According to the communique, out of this figure, 902 planes were shot down in air duels by German airmen, 121 by German anti-aircraft batteries, and the rest by German army and naval units.

Meanwhile, in the area along the estuary of the Kuban River, the Soviet forces again on Monday attempted to pierce the German position, but they were immediately repulsed after suffering heavy losses.

On the Tunisian front, the communique continued, the anti-Axis troops commenced a local offensive, but the Germans frustrated their attempt.

On the Western front, the R.A.F. attacked the Netherlands coast as well as the border district of Western Germany. In this air raid, the enemy lost 11 planes, while three German planes failed to return.

On Sunday night, a certain number of anti-Axis planes bombed Eastern Prussia and a German defense unit shot down one of their bombers.

Vichy Cabinet Gets Report On Hitler-Laval Meeting

Domei

VICHY, May 3.—The French Government held an urgent Cabinet session yesterday afternoon, and to explain the nature of the session, an official statement was issued today.

The statement substantially follows:

"The Government held an urgent Cabinet session on May 2, under the chairmanship of Chief of State Marshal Philippe Petain, and heard the report on the important negotiations held recently by Premier Pierre Laval with Chancellor Adolf Hitler at the Fuehrer's Headquarters.

"The importance of the said conference has already been emphasized in the official statement issued on April 30, but at the Cabinet session, Premier Laval submitted detailed reports of the conference.

"The Cabinet expressed full support to the attitude taken by Premier Laval at the said conference, and also congratulated him upon the great success of his mission."

Light Control for Egypt

Domei

LISBON, May 3.—The Egyptian National Defense Minister announced today that in view of the general war situation at present, light control will be effective throughout the country this summer, according to reports from Cairo.

Making Precipitous Advance

Speeding furiously along the steep and craggy slope of the Tahsingshan Range is a cavalry unit of the Imperial Forces in a relentless push to annihilate Chungking's 24th Army.
(Passed by War Ministry)

2 Chungking Strongholds Fall After Raids by Nippon Air Units

Headquarters of 3rd Army District, Central Hopei Forces Occupied; Commander Lu Flees Deserting Troops; Enemy in Utter Confusion

Domei

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY LINE FRONT, May 3.—The Uyeda Unit which had been making a vigorous advance toward the center of Chungking's Third Army district, rushed into Shihchiachuang, the seat of the Headquarters of the Third Army, and also into Changhochuang, the headquarters of the Central Hopei Forces, yesterday afternoon.

These villages which had been thoroughly devastated by the constant raids made by Japanese Army Air Forces were thus completely occupied.

The Imperial Forces are now hotly pursuing the retreating enemy, after crossing the Tanghsien river which has risen considerably due to the heavy rainfall yesterday.

The Central Hopei forces which had escaped to the mountain regions of Hopei Province since last spring, when Japanese Forces started the campaign of annihilating the remnant enemy forces in the Central Hopei region, had their headquarters at Changhochuang, about 30 kilometers north of Tanghsien.

However, with the sudden attack of Japanese Forces, General Lu Cheng-tsao, Commander of the Central Hopei District, fled in confusion, deserting his troops.

As a result, the Central Hopei forces are now in a state of utter confusion and disorganization, as they have been trapped in the encirclement line of the Japanese Forces.

ARGENTINA HOLDS MEET TO STRESS NEUTRALITY

Youth Organization Conducts Big Rally

Special to the Nippon Times

BUENOS AIRES, May 2.—A demonstration of the national youth organization in which several thousand people took part occurred yesterday under the motto "March for supporting the prerogative rights of Argentina".

Hector Bernaudo as the main speaker advocated the maintenance of Argentine's independence. He demanded the elimination of all foreign attempts at influencing Argentina's foreign policy. The speaker further declared that in the south of Ibero-America a group of islands is waiting for the moment of being handed back to Argentina.

"The assertion is wrong," Mr. Bernaudo stated, "that today Argentina is being isolated from the other South American islands. Aside from the official world, there are many important personages who are admiring Argentina's attitude. They are hoping at the same time that the dawn of freedom for the 20 Republics might come from the banks of the Plata River."

In his speech, Admiral Leon Scasso stressed that Argentina's neutrality must be maintained under all circumstances.

Envoy Tsai Is Host

Domei

NANKING, May 2.—Tsai Pei, newly-appointed Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, this afternoon was host at a tea party at the International Club here, which was attended by many Japanese and Chinese dignitaries. Ambassador Tsai is expected to leave here shortly for his post at Tokyo.

STORM TROOPS CHIEF DIES IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT

Lutze Meets Mishap On Way to Berlin

Domei

BERLIN, May 3.—The Government announced today that Dr. Victor Lutze, Chief of Staff of the Storm Troops, died Sunday evening at the Potsdam Municipal Hospital from injuries he received in an automobile accident on Saturday while en route to the capital from Potsdam.

Dr. Lutze was born in 1890, and was wounded four times during the last World War. He joined the National Socialist Labor Party in 1922, and became Commander of the Storm Troops in northern Germany in 1930. In the same year, he was elected to the Reichstag.

In March 1933, he was charged with the administration of the Hanover District and in May 1941, he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Storm Troops.

Hongkong School to Open

Domei

HONGKONG, May 2.—Matriculation ceremony for 170 Chinese students at the Hongkong Toa Institute, which has been established by the Hongkong Government-General to train them for Government offices and business concerns was held yesterday in the presence of Japanese officials and leading Chinese representatives.

Lessons will begin tomorrow. Regular course of the Institute will be for one year, while the higher course will be for two years.

Visitors See School

General Yeh Peng and other members of the visiting Chinese Military mission on Monday morning visited the National School in Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. In the afternoon, the party called at the First Army Hospital in Ushigome-ku to console the sick and wounded.

STRIKE PUT OFF TO NEGOTIATE NEW CONTRACT

Concession Likely As Lewis Orders Men To Return to Work

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 3.—The coal mine strike in the United States is reported to have entered a temporary lull with the miners expected to resume work from tomorrow, May 4, for 15 days to come.

This decision was reached at the committee meeting of the Mine Workers' Union held in New York on Sunday night in the presence of John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers' Union, who returned from Washington the same night, after his conference with Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes and Director Steelman of the Office of Labor Arbitration. The committee of the Union also decided that during the suspension of the strike, they will do their utmost to work out the best possible new labor contracts.

It is stated that in accordance with the above decision, Lewis on Sunday night, 20 minutes prior to Roosevelt's broadcast, ordered all the members of the Union to return to their work. However, it is noticeable that neither Lewis nor Roosevelt revealed who will take charge of the negotiations for concluding new contracts.

In view of the fact that Lewis' distrust of Secretary of Labor Perkins is alleged to have been partly responsible for the present strike, it is presumed that future negotiations will take place between Lewis and Ickes. Why Lewis consented to the suspension of the strike is unknown, but well-informed quarters conjecture that President Roosevelt may have yielded somewhat to the raising of the miners' wages.

To Resume Work

A very critical situation in the American coal miners' strike has seemingly been averted at the very last moment by the order of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, to the coal miners to resume work until May

(Continued on Page 2)

63 ENEMY VESSELS SUNK BY GERMAN NAVY IN APRIL

U-Boats Alone Send To Bottom 61 Ships

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, May 3.—The German defense authorities today announced the composite war results achieved by the German Navy in their anti-Axis trade destruction warfare during April as follows:

The German Navy during April sank 63 enemy merchantmen aggregating 423,000 tons. Of these vessels, 61 vessels aggregating 415,000 tons were sunk by German submarines. In addition to these vessels, which were sunk, the German U-boats torpedoed 18 vessels seriously damaging them.

The German undersea craft attack inflicted on anti-Axis naval forces also achieved much results. One aircraft carrier, one cruiser, three destroyers and one submarine were sunk by them.

Other German naval units sank two destroyers, three submarines and seven torpedo boats. The enemy warships which suffered damage at the hands of the German Navy included one destroyer, one submarine chaser, one torpedo boat and one mine sweeper.

Tsubokami Visiting Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, May 3.—Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, arrived here by plane at 3 p.m. today from Bangkok to confer with local authorities.

After finishing his consultations, the visiting Ambassador will make a tour of inspection of construction works here and also visit the sites of former battlefields before returning to his post.

British Sub Soon Lost

Domei

LISBON, May 3.—The British submarine, Turbulent, has not returned within the expected time and is believed to have been sunk, the British Admiralty announced today, according to London reports.

BRITAIN IRKED BY LABOR LACK

Churchill Stresses Population Increase To Avert Big Crisis

Confronted with a tragic predicament which will inevitably lead the nation to final downfall, Britain is desperately trying to encourage an increase of population for the purpose of becoming self-sufficient in foodstuffs. However no adequate measures are available to stem the speedy decline of its centuries-old prestige, commented Professor Takanosuke Kaneko of the Tokyo University of Commerce in an article entitled, "Agriculture and Population," contributed to the Mainichi. His article in detail follows:

On the night of March 21, British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill broadcast over the B.B.C. network lamenting over the decrease of population and the decline of the agricultural industry.

On the same occasion he stressed the adequacy of the British policy of industrializing the nation by stating: "Had the British Government not pursued the policy of free trade during the Victorian era, Britain would have never risen to the status of a great nation."

It is true as Prime Minister Churchill stated that had Britain remained an agricultural nation, it would not have achieved as much as it had done in the past.

In order to import foodstuffs and raw materials, and to export manufactured goods, a strong navy and a large-scale mercantile marine are indispensable. Now that Britain has lost its control of the seas due to the activities of Axis undersea craft and aircraft, it must find a way out from the present plight.

Thereupon, Prime Minister Churchill stressed the urgency of bolstering the agricultural industry, by stating: "In future Britain must expound the agricultural productivity. I wish most ardently for the rejuvenation of rural districts."

Self-Sufficiency Impossible

However, it is more than apparent that Britain will find it impossible to become self-sufficient in food supplies with its limited agricultural area and with a population of 47,000,000, while it must simultaneously keep up its industrial activities.

If the intensive method should be adopted for agriculture, Britain will be able to become self-sufficient in agricultural products, but with the wholesale withdrawal of manpower to the farms, British commerce, industry and military activities will be reduced to a sad state.

In an effort to check Britain's fast decline, Churchill insisted upon the importance of the increase of population, by addressing the public over the radio. He said: "A healthy population is the basic strength of a country when I think of the future, 30 or 50 years from now. I cannot help being anxious about the declining condition of the population.

"If the present rate of population should continue in the future, Britain will be forced to sustain itself with only half of the manpower and fighting power as compared with the present. Fifty years from now, the situation will become worse.

"In order to maintain Britain's prestige and to repulse any outside threats, a large population is indispensable."

No matter how much Churchill shouts for the people's support, he will not get any response. The British, who have indulged in a luxurious and superficial life have no heart to shoulder the responsibility of supporting big families.

The British, who vainly boast of their power by saying: "The Sun never sets on the British Empire," are now desperately making their last efforts, but the same fate which overcame Rome now awaits them.

Muto Retires From Post

Domei

HSINKING, May 1.—Retirement of Tomio Muto, Chief of the Information Bureau of Manchoukuo, who will return to Japan, was formally decided at a regular meeting of the State Council held yesterday.

Until the appointment of his successor, who it is expected will be announced about the middle of this month, Tadayuki Furuumi, Vice-Director of the General Affairs Board, will be in charge of routine work of the Information Bureau.

Mr. Muto was born in Shizuoka Prefecture. Upon graduating from the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1927, he joined the Ministry of Justice. In 1934, he came to Manchoukuo as a secretary of the Department of Justice.

In April 1938, he joined the Information Bureau of the General Affairs Board as councillor. Later he was made chief of the Bureau. He remained in this post for four years and two months, during which he rendered distinguished services to Manchoukuo in various fields.

1942 Pulitzer Prizes Made Known by U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 3.—The 1942 Pulitzer prizes were awarded to the following newspapers and novelists as relayed in New York dispatches reaching here today. Omaha (Nebraska) World-Herald for correct reports; Hanson Baldwin, military reporter of New York Times, in connection with articles on inspection of South Pacific; Forrest Seymour of Des Moines (Iowa) Register-Tribune for editorial; Upton Sinclair, novelist; Thornton Wilder, playwright; and Frank Noel, member of the Camera Section of Associated Press.

BRITAIN FAILS TO CRUSH ARABS

We Will Eventually Gain Our Freedom, Says Iraqi Premier

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, May 2.—"British terrorism has failed to undermine the belief of the Arabs in eventually being freed definitely from the yoke of the British tyrants," declared Raschid Ali el Ghailani, Premier of Iraq, today on the anniversary of Iraq's rising against Britain.

Continuing, Premier Ghailani stated as follows:

"The time through which we have passed brought us many advantages in spite of all its horrors. Time has confirmed that we were right in starting our war against Britain because we did not wish to betray the trust and to leave the country to its fate. It has, moreover, unmasked the British and compelled them to openly carry out their criminal intentions.

Worthy of Freedom

"It has also showed that the Arabs are ready and worthy to obtain unity and independence and to take care not to fall victims to tricks and lies.

"In contradiction to the treaty with Iraq and in defying international law the British occupied the country. In spite of the enormous superiority of the British Empire our soldiers did not lay down their arms until their ammunition and food supplies were exhausted."

Premier Ghailani then pointed out that there existed close connections between the British politicians, the imperialistic allies in the United States and the Soviet Union with the international Jewry and Zionism.

We Know Our Friends

The Arabs had been fighting for centuries against this plague of humanity and it eventually became clear where the sincere and noble friends of the Arabs were to be found as the Axis Powers were admiring the brave people of the Iraq.

If the British believed that the war, declared by Nuri Said on behalf of Iraq against the Axis Powers, would serve to separate the Axis Powers from Iraq they made a great mistake. The hour of their own defeat would doubtlessly come. The Arabs could not be deceived a second time.

The Premier appealed to the Arabs to hold out for another year until the final victory of the Axis Powers which would guarantee the realization of the Arab aims and ideals.

SEVERE PENALTIES SET FOR CHINESE HOARDERS

Death, Life Sentence Prescribed by Law

Domei

NANKING, May 3.—The National Government at today's session of the Supreme National Defense Council, approved and placed into immediate effect the Law for Punishment of Hoarding thus completing legislation for checking crimes that disturb economic stability, it was disclosed.

Under the provision of the new law, those attempting to manipulate market prices and disturbing the market through hoarding will be subjected to death or penal servitude for life as well as being fined a sum not exceeding 100,000 yuan.

Furthermore, the law provides that those officially employed who have committed such crimes shall be subjected to life imprisonment with hard labor or imprisonment for terms exceeding 10 years as well as fines exceeding 100,000 yuan.

In addition, Government employes who have assisted others in manipulating market prices or disturbing the market will be punished by death, according to the new law.

German Pilot's Feat

BERLIN.—Paul Sluzalek, German civilian air service pilot of the Deutsche Lufthansa, returned here from Oslo with the distinction of being the first German pilot to cover 3,000,000 kilometers in regular service.

CALLISTHENICS SET FOR MAY 9

2-Million Japanese Will Rally at 950 Places for Exercises

The Ninth All-Japan Callisthenic Meetings will be simultaneously held on May 9 under the sponsorship of the Japan Amateur Athletic Association with the support of the Asahi Shimbun.

In this connection, all preparations were launched jointly by the Asahi Shimbun and the Japan Amateur Athletic Association and its branches in the various districts, and all arrangements made at the headquarters and at the branches in the Kwansai, central, western and other districts have been completed.

In the 950 meets scheduled to be held throughout the country, a total of 2,220,000 men and women, young and old, will participate in the exhibition of gymnastics befitting a nation under a wartime structure.

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo will act as Chairman of the Committee on the coming callisthenic meets.

Aside from Karafuto, Hokkaido, Chosen, Okayama and Miye Prefectures, were the meets will be held in autumn or at any other time when the weather permits, callisthenic meets will take places in the following 39 Prefectures:

Aomori, Iwate, Akita, Miyagi, Yamagata, Fukushima, Ibaragi, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Kanagawa, Niigata, Nagano, Yamanashi, Shizuoka, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Shiga, Gifu, Nara, Wakayama, Kyoto, Tottori, Shimane, Hiroshima, Kagawa, Tokushima, Kochi, Yamaguchi, Saga, Nagasaki, Ehime, Oita, Kumamoto, Miyazaki, Kagoshima and Okinawa, as well as in Dairen and Taihoku.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

determination to keep our own house in perfect order.

U.S. Political Offensive

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The United States and Britain are anxious to point out that whereas more than 30 nations comprise the anti-Axis camp, the Axis camp can count only a dozen or so nations. This, they claim, is proof of the anti-Axis supremacy in world affairs and their political and diplomatic victory over the Axis. Neither the war situation in the past nor at the present gives warrant for such an assumption, for a mere list of nations does not mean a single thing.

It is true that the United States has succeeded in bringing all South America, except Argentina, to the anti-Axis camp. Superficially this may be considered to have strengthened the material and manpower aspects of America. But it must be asked whether all these nations that the United States has brought together share the war aims and views of the United States and are prepared to fight for its sake.

True, Mexico has sent many workers to America to cooperate in the strengthening of the American fighting power but Mexico is absolutely refusing to participate in actual warfare against the Axis. The Brazilians may have joined the North African forces but the Brazilian authorities are denying this fact. Why are they denying it?

The conclusion is that these nations are doing what America desires simply because it would be safer and more comfortable to follow the line of least resistance. They are not such fools as to sacrifice themselves to America in terms of flesh and blood. Nor have they any sympathy for American war aims.

The ties linking these nations, the Latin Americans for instance, to the United States are of such a flimsy order that if the victory of the Axis camp becomes decisive they are likely to change their attitude at once. Can such a state of affairs be called any political or diplomatic victory on the part of the United States? Ironically enough, what the United States claims as a politico diplomatic victory against the Axis bringing these smaller nations over to its side is only a politico-diplomatic victory against Britain. We need not explain at great length how the establishment of American influence over the Latin Americans spells retreat of British influence from the New World.

The United States is conducting a similar politico-diplomatic offensive on Turkey, Spain and other neutral countries. It has not succeeded because Britain is finding such an offensive on the part of the United States undesirable and disturbing. Who will assert that Britain had nothing to do with the American failure in its politico-diplomatic offensive on Finland? The United States, in short, is merely picking out outward appearances in its claim of politico-diplomatic victories.

China's Finance Head Receives Nippon Order

Domei

NANKING, May 3.—Chou Fu-hai, Minister of Finance of the National Government of China, yesterday received the First Order of Merit with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun, which His Majesty the Emperor of Japan graciously conferred on the Chinese Finance Minister some time ago. The Order was presented to Minister Chou by Hikozo Tanaka, First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy here. It is recalled that Dr. Chu Min-yi, Chinese Foreign Minister, and Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan and concurrently Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality, who were similarly decorated, had already received the Order, respectively, during their recent visit to Tokyo.

Strike Put Off To Negotiate New Contract

(Continued from Page 1)

15, during which time negotiations will be continued with the Government, according to dispatches reaching here from Washington today.

The only available information in connection with the new agreement is that it will be retroactive to April 1 in case of bituminous coal mine workers and to May 1 in case of other coal mine workers.

Meanwhile, Lewis at the request of the Government, called on the Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes to confer with him on the situation, and returning to New York after conferring with the Administration Committee of the United Mine Workers' Union issued his orders to the miners to resume work just 15 minutes prior to President Franklin Roosevelt's radio speech.

The United States Government claims that Roosevelt's speech was broadcast according to schedule as no formal notice of the postponement of the strike had been given to the President.

Informed quarters seem to hold the opinion that in view of the fact that the interview between Lewis and Secretary of Interior Ickes lasted over some length of time, concrete conciliatory plans have been agreed upon aside from the mere temporary postponement of the strike. However, nothing definite is yet disclosed.

Macassar to Construct More Industrial Plants

Domei

MACASSAR, May 1.—With economic development increasing in the areas under Japanese Naval Administration, construction was started on six factories in Macassar on Tenchosetsu.

Among the factories now under construction is an oil and fats plant which will be ready for operation during this month at the latest.

With an abundant supply of copra available, the plant will produce copra oil and manufacture soap on a large scale. When its equipment is completed, the factory will also extract ground-nut oil and cotton seed oil.

The match factory now under construction will utilize the paraffin wax, sulphur and timber available in the vicinity and produce matches in quantity not only sufficient to cover local requirements but also provide a surplus which will be shipped abroad.

11 R.A.F. Planes Downed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 3.—The British air forces lost 11 planes in the raid made on May 1 on the industrial zones in the Netherlands and also on transports off the Norwegian coast, the British Admiralty announced today, according to London reports.

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TRADE REVISED BY MENGCHIANG

Control of Exports, Imports Scheduled To Be Made Firmer

Domei

KALGAN, May 3.—With further changes in the regulations for the control of exports and imports, the Economics Department of the Mengchiang Government will tighten its trade control, it was learned.

In line with Japan's commodities mobilization and trade plans, the Economics Department plans to supply Japan with all possible vital national defense materials.

The Mengchiang authorities are expected to formulate a self-sufficiency system and to make arrangements for the acceleration of trade with other areas on the Asiatic Continent.

In view of the recent economic situation, certain sections of the trade control regulations were revised on May 1 in order to consolidate export control and to relax import control.

In this connection, the Commodities Control Committee will be enlarged, the import guild reorganized, an export guild formed and commercial representatives sent to other countries.

As a result of the revision of these regulations, dairy products and byproducts, fiber and products, cloth and products, tobacco, asbestos, bricks and other commodities have been added to the restricted exports list.

Hitherto importation of almost all commodities had been restricted. However, due to the recent revision of regulations, importation of such commodities as rice, cotton, cotton cloth, woolen fabric, silk cloth, edible oils, canned goods, soap, candles, sugar, materials necessary for development and certain other commodities are no longer restricted.

Medical School Opens

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 30.—The Djakarta Medical College was opened here yesterday on Tenchosetsu.

The opening ceremony was attended by the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Java, representatives of the Japanese Military Administration and more than 20 Japanese and local professors of the college as well as 500 students.

Penaranda to Visit U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 3.—President Enrique Penaranda of Bolivia accompanied by Mrs. Penaranda left La Paz by air yesterday for the United States and they will stay in Washington for five days, it is reported from La Paz.

American Aim In Martinique Hit by France

(Continued from Page 1)

ing in the waters of the island.

"Of course it may be unbearable for the imperialistic United States to see that within her sphere of influence there still remains a territory of a European nation. Thus she is presenting various pretexts to materialize her ambition. But it is quite wrong if the United States thinks that she can blind the eyes of the world."

According to a report from Vichy, the French Government also issued the following statement on this question.

F.I.C. Raps U.S.

Domei

HANOI, May 3.—Concerning the attempt of the United States to start military action against Martinique Island reported by Reuters from London, French Indo-China authorities issued a statement today declaring that such an attempt on the part of the United States only reveals the piratic characteristics of that country.

"Politically and militarily, Martinique Island can perform a very significant role," the statement read. "The attempt of the United States to start military action against the island only reveals her piratic characteristic.

"We can fully understand the attitude of High Commissioner to Martinique Island Admiral Georges Robert, who has pledged his loyalty to Marshal Philippe Petain and expressed his determination to fight to the last man against any attack launched by the United States, despite the fact he has only one cruiser and one aircraft carrier at his disposal.

"The people of France will never forget the hypocritical attitude of the United States which had severed diplomatic relations with France, which had been endeavoring to reconstruct herself by maintaining a neutral policy.

"The Washington Government without submitting any guarantee for the reconstruction of France, is always trying to interfere in French policy in her eagerness to think of her own profit."

Indonesian Art Show On

A group of more than 200 pictures drawn by Indonesian children in Sumatra is now on display at the World Exhibition at the Tamagawaen, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

These pictures show that the Indonesian children are keen observers of nature, which is observed in every one of their pictures, according to an authority on children's paintings here.

Noteworthy was a picture entitled "Co-Prosperity," which represents the true sentiment of the Indonesians toward Japan. The picture was of Japanese soldiers with faces of Indonesian people in the background.

FOE HIT HARD IN PACIFIC AREA

Nippon Forces Smash All Futile Attempts Of Enemy to Attack

It is a matter for congratulation that along with the intensification of the decisive battles in the Southwestern Pacific, the Imperial Navy Units, always forestalling the enemy's futile attempt to counterattack, are scoring successive brilliant victories.

As was already announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Monday, the indomitable Japanese submarines have again sunk three enemy vessels, namely, one oil tanker, one transport and one freighter.

It is indeed surprising that during the brief period of nine days from April 24 to May 2, five enemy ships, totaling 50,000 tons have been sent to the bottom of the Southwestern Pacific.

The oil-tanker of the 12,000-ton class, which was sunk by the Japanese, was carrying a full load of gasoline for aerial purposes and heavy oil, while the other two vessels—one transport and one freighter—were transporting troops, arms and ammunition as well as other war materials.

However, all these enemy supplies were sent to a watery grave by the Japanese Forces without achieving their intended mission.

Meanwhile, Japanese Navy Air Units on Sunday carried out an intense daylight bombing attack on Port Darwin, the strategic port in northern Australia, inflicting heavy damages upon fuel and munitions depots and other military establishments. Besides these damages, big fires were caused at six different places, including one airfield.

The most spectacular battle in this raid was a fierce air duel between crack Japanese fighters and enemy aircraft. In defiance of fierce enemy anti-aircraft gunfire, the Japanese Naval Eagles grappled with 35 enemy planes of the Spitfire and P-40 type, and eventually shot down 21 planes.

In view of the fact that the enemy has been desperately attempting to utilize Port Darwin, together with New Guinea, as their base for attacking Japan, the latest Japanese air raid on the same port must have proved a considerable blow to the anti-Axis camp.

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Bose Exhorts Indians

Commemorating the first anniversary of the establishment of the Indian Independence League, Rash Behari Bose, president of the League in a radio address to the Indian people in East Asia from a certain broadcasting station, expressed his firm conviction that the Indian independence movement will eventually achieve its object, it was learned here on Sunday by Domei.

Mr. Bose also stressed that India can best attain its independence by cooperating with Japan to oust the Anglo-American influence from East Asia.

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